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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Yugoslavia Expects a Crisis

France Uses Copper Pincers

Ottawa Gets a China Warning

War Tempts Paraguay-Bolivia

Hoover Considers Short Week

YUGOSLAVIA approaches the crisis of a struggle that threatens even a breaking up of its present form. King Alexander advances the thesis that he heads a single undifferentiated nation. Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, Bosnians, Montenegrins and Moslems, each driven to radical nationalism by the dictatorship, declare this untrue. No unified group now supports the King. The Cabinet, in which no outstanding citizen will any longer accept office, is said to have no forward program, but seeks only to prevent a popular outburst. Observers believe they foresee the snapping point in a régime the people condemn for not keeping the faith—for pretending to a constitutional form while ruling them with the hand of a despot.

¶ France and Belgium put into force a new trade pact and draw lively objection from other nations. In exchange for the lowering of certain tariffs against French goods, France drops the rates on copper products. Germany, Britain, Mexico, Chile and the United States protest. American imports are affected to almost $11,000,000. French companies with mines abroad declare their home market is being handed over to the Belgians. Tariff deals are suspected of bringing secret benefit to a few—because always they bring unsecreted injury to so many.

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa considers a large cotton factory in Shanghai which pays a clear annual dividend of 36 per cent. There is a definite explanation of why, in spite of chaotic conditions and war lord exactions, such a dazzling return can be paid. It is that the living wage of the Chinese workers is measured merely in bowls of rice. But the Ottawa tariff adjusters hardly needed this concrete lesson to make them see their fundamental duty—to save the worker of more advanced countries from the tyranny of a bowl of rice.

¶ Paraguay mobilizes its armed forces and complains to the League of Nations that Bolivia has attacked its forts in the disputed Chaco oil district. Argentina, Chile and Peru, neighbors, and other nations confer with the Washington Government in an effort to prevent impending war. There are two sides to the ancient Chaco dispute, but only one war opinion—It is the thing Latin America least wants to see; a thing imperiling its dearest economic and social hopes.

¶ President Hoover considers calling a parley of industrial leaders to decide whether the New Hampshire Plan of flexible employment shall be tried. Secretary of Labor Doak and Secretary of Commerce Lamont, who listen to the plan, favor a shorter work week. The New Hampshire Plan, in national operation, might put 3,000,000 more persons on pay rolls, but mainly at the expense of those now employed. It would give fairer distribution—putting into an empty pocket what it might make emerge out of a modest one.

¶ Germany ponders the situation in which the Reichstag election has left it and finds only stalemate. There are many political powers and no dominating power. Many explain their votes in the direction of dictation by saying they believed parliamentary government in Germany has failed. And this brings up a similar situation in the United States, where many say prohibition has failed, together with the same thoughtful rejoinder: Has there been a failure of the thing itself—or only failure to give it a proper application?

¶ The American Institute of Cooperation at Durham, N. H., gets startling figures on what coöperation means to farmers. Vice-Chairman Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board declares that the annual business through coöperative marketing agencies amounts to $2,400,000,000 a year, increasing $100,000,000 in spite of the declining price level. Eliminating useless competition, providing an open market, saving by large-scale operation—these are the avenues of advantage. One-third of the farmers are in. If two-thirds were in these slow-yielding individualists might not be pursuing good times—good times might be pursuing them.

¶ The second Polar Year begins, 50 years after the first. With August 250 experts of 33 nations commence agreed-upon observations at 110 stations throughout the world. From North Pole to South Pole the earth and its atmosphere will be intensively studied. Many old problems are to be attacked, but this in particular: What is weather—and why? At the year's end people may be complaining about the weather as usual, but if knowledge proves to be power in the way that is hoped, people may be reversing a classic weather saying of Mark Twain's—they may be distinctly doing something about it.

Old Architecture Revealed by Cleaning

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A "SPRING CLEAN," that has lasted for 10 years, ended here recently when the delicate, carved work of the Henry II Chapel at the east end of Westminster was revealed in all its original beauty.

The chapel has been regarded since its construction, just before the Reformation, as one of the architectural masterpieces of England.

Lausanne Pact Said to Depend On U.S. Bounty

Success, French Editor Says, Rests on War Debts Revision

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2—If the twelfth Institute of Politics at Williams College does nothing more than correct the impression that the Lausanne reparations accord is a plot against American taxpayers, it will have done much, in the opinion of prominent Europeans here.

Existence in America of misapprehension on the war debt situation was testified to by M. Pierre Lyautey, economist, and editor of La Journee Industrielle. Fresh from Europe with a first-hand knowledge of the crisis which now holds even France in its grip, he said he was amazed to find Americans still unmoved because, in his opinion, they have more to gain than lose by war debt revision.

France cannot buy as much American cotton when "all French workmen are partially unemployed," M. Lyautey said in his first public lecture last night. This statement of partial unemployment in the nation that was supposed to be in the best economic condition was taken by many persons here to help explain France's willingness to cancel 90 per cent of reparations. They saw also further reason in M. Lyautey's statement that France faces a deficit of 8,000,000,000 francs (about $300,000,000) in its next budget. This dark outlook, added to previous sufferings of Germany, central Europe and England, has convinced France, M. Lyautey said, that drastic measures are needed to relieve world economy. This recognition, he added, is common to Europe.

So the Lausanne accord stands, a monument to European agreement under stress of necessity and mutual hardships. But this monument, it was asserted, will crumble if America insists upon full payment in gold of the $22,000,000,000

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

HOOVER FOUND TO FAVOR CUT IN WORK WEEK

Discusses Plan With New England Men—May Call National Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—A national conference to consider spreading employment through a shorter work week is being considered by President Hoover. Close advisers believe that a meeting of business leaders at the White House on the subject may be held shortly.

This developed, following the White House discussion late last night on the so-called "New Hampshire plan," presented to the Chief Executive by a group of New England executives.

Reduced to its simplest terms, it means that if the time of all workers now employed were cut 10 per cent, it would provide jobs for approximately 3,000,000 of the 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 unemployed. The program, it is explained, would add little or no additional financial burden to industry, for the extra workers would be financed out of small scale reductions in the wages of those now employed.

This was only one of the day's developments in the Administration's manifold activities seeking to restore normal business. A continued rise in the stock market was followed by the final organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Atlee Pomerene and Mr. Charles A. Miller were sworn.

"This is not a problem to be solved by the Government alone, but every man and woman, whatever his or her station, must do his or her part, Mr. Pomerene said. "Let no man be a Micawber waiting for something to turn up. It is the duty not only of the great financial and industrial institutions, but of every man and woman to push together and in due time we will receive our reward."

It is understood from authoritative information that President Hoover feels that whatever the Administration may do to help, revival in business eventually must come from within industry itself, and from this point of view Mr. Pomerene's statement is significant.

The New England group that saw President Hoover last night, after earlier conferences with Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, was headed by Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, who following the conference explained that there was no serious difference of opinion between the Cabinet officials and the New England group. A number of them, he said, expressed the view that the five-day week must, sooner or later, be adopted on a permanent rather than an emergency basis. President Hoover is studying various plans and has not yet decided on a concrete proposal to offer to industry.

Four Olympic Records Crash Out of Five Second-Day Events

Tolan Wins 100-Meter; Stella Walsh Same; Tisdall 400-Meter Hurdles; Iso-Hollo Semifinal Steeplechase; O'Callaghan Hammer Throw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2—With a typical California sun beating down upon them, athletes at the Xth Olympiad continued their onslaught on world and Olympic records yesterday in the second round of track and field competition.

There were five events yesterday, and in just one, the 16-pound hammer throw, was the former Olympic mark good enough to withstand the efforts of these brilliant athletes. Olympic records were established in the 100-meter dash for men, the 100-meter dash for women, the 400-meter hurdles, and the 3000-meter steeplechase. Two of these performances tied world records, and one, the 100-meter dash for women, saw Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh) of Poland establish both a world record and an Olympic mark. Just to make it convincing, Miss Walasiewicz shattered it twice, setting a mark of 11.9s. in both the first heat and semifinal heat.

T. E. (Eddie) Tolan Jr. of the United States, the short, stocky Negro who placed second to Ralph H. Metcalfe, his racial compatriot, in the final Olympic tryouts at Palo Alto, won the final 100-meter dash in the record-shattering time of 10.3s. This time took .3s. off the former Olympic mark and tied the world's record of Percy Williams of Canada.

Tolan forewarned the 50,000 spectators yesterday when he won his semifinal heat. D. J. Joubert, South Africa, was second and Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan, was third, shutting out Percy Williams, who won this race for Canada at Amsterdam in 1928. Williams made a desperate bid to enter the finals when he lunged for the tape, but Yoshioka was across the line ahead of him, although not more than a foot separated the runners at the finish.

Metcalfe, United States, won his semifinal heat, and George S. Simpson, a teammate, was second. Arthur Jonath, Germany, was third.

A hushed silence fell over Olympic Stadium as the six 100-meter finalists went to their marks. There they were, three men from as many continents, ready to challenge three more runners from still a fourth continent, for the speed supremacy of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

JAPANESE REMIT PART OF CHINA'S CUSTOMS FUNDS

Nanking to Demand Return of All Manchurian Revenues Seized

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2—Japan and China struck a temporary bargain today when the Japanese remitted about a third of the customs revenues detained in Darien and the Chinese thereupon released the Japanese portion of the Boxer indemnity due July 31.

The Chinese Minister of Finance, Mr. T .V. Soong, in a statement said this was a mere temporay adjustment of the customs dispute and that Nanking will continue to demand revenues detained elsewhere in Manchuria.

Chinese terrorists have threatened to bomb Chinese shops selling Japanese goods which include outstanding Shanghai establishments. Boycott associations, alarmed by increasing Japanese trade, apparently decided to renew intimidations. The Chinese authorities are attempting to discover and punish offenders.

Guerrillas Intensify Attacks on Japanese In South Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 2—Despite repeated reassuring statements regarding the pacification of Manchuria, activities of guerrillas are increasing following the growth of crops, which offer easy concealments.

Five hundred guerrillas attacked a Japanese patrol near Yinkgow today, four fatalities resulting. Simultaneously a second guerrilla detachment attacked a Japanese troop train and was only repulsed after a battle of two hours. Two other guerrilla detachments attacked the Haicheng and Nantai stations of the South Manchuria Railway. They were also repulsed after heavy fighting in which the Japanese suffered some casualties. Train service was temporarily halted.

Hunchun reports that 200 guerrillas surrounded a Japanese detachment near Ertaokao Saturday, the fighting continuing over the weekend until Japanese reinforcements arrived.

A large group of guerrillas attacked the railway shops at Suchiatun, 10 miles south of Mukden, capturing two South Manchuria Railway officials and escaping. Mukden authorities understand that Marshal Chang Hsaio-liang's northeastern volunteers, reinforced by bandits, have planned a series of attacks on the railway, of which today's is only a beginning. The volunteers hope to cripple railway traffic to force recall of the Japanese forces from the Jehol border.

OTTAWA SCANS IMPERIAL BOARD FOR STANDARDS

London Banker Forecasts Keen Chinese Rivalry in Cotton Trade

By WALTER W. CUNNINGHAM

Staff Correspondent Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 2—Proposals for the establishment of a standard liaison committee in London were discussed today by the subcommittee on standardization of the Imperial Economic Conference. The committee would attempt to prevent any delay which might occur because of varying standards throughout the the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The advantage of some such body was recognized at the 1930 conference when closer coöperation was urged between the Empire units with a view to the further development of standardization and the establishment, as far as practicable, of uniform standard specifications. Much advantage it was then felt would result from the communication by one standardization body to others of suggestions as to commodities in which standardization was desirable.

The question of the relation of standardization bodies within the commonwealth was also discussed.

China is destined to be one of the strongest competitors in the export of cotton goods in the world, according to Mr. J. F. Darling, director of the Midland Bank of London, and one of the unofficial observers at the conference.

A large factory in Shanghai, known as Two Cotton Mills Ltd., has just issued its annual report, he said, and it shows a dividend of 36 per cent paid on the par value of ordinary shares, after a dividend of 8 per cent on the preference shares.

Mr. Darling's feeling was that if this can be done while China is in a state of chaos and when the demands of war lords have to be met, the prospects under normal conditions are something which countries that manufacture cotton must think about.

Machinery is being introduced more and more into China. The standard of living is measured in bowls of rice. Wages are low. Given the advantage of modern machinery and modern methods in China, how long can western nations continue to compete? The balance sheet of the Shanghai mill is illuminating.

Azores to Observe 500th Anniversary

LISBON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The five hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Azores will be celebrated this month when the President of Portugal and some of the ministers visit the islands.

The presidential party will be conveyed by several Portugal warships and will arrive at the island of Santa Maria Aug. 15, the anniversary of the founding.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Page 11

FEATURES

Weekly Radio Column 2
Radio Programs 3
Events Tonight 3
Educational 8
The Home Forum 7
Compassion
Architecture—Home Building—Gardens.. 8
Chess 9
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

THINGS PRESENT

Of course you will wish to read all the letters in the Parent column (Educational page), but in case you have time for only one, don't miss the third!

There is a chuckle or two for commuters in "The Eleven Forty-Six" on the Editorial page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Albert F. Gilmore takes us on a word journey to the Taj Mahal tomorrow on the Home Forum. What a subject for what a writer!

What Professor Carver says on the subject of legitimate uses for liquor tomorrow is worth waiting for. His Prohibition Facts feature is invaluable these days.

Wednesday, of course, brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, and the weekly Aviation column.

DAIRYMEN SEEK FAIR SHARE OF BUYER'S MONEY

Farm Coöperation Institute Hears of Objects of Joint Marketing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 2—The American dairymen's greatest objective today is to regain a more fairly proportionate share of the consumer's dollar, Mr. Harry Hartke, of Covington, Ky., president of the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Federation, told members of the American Institute of Coöperation at the eighth annual conference here today.

Comparing the huge profits of the great distributers of dairy products last year with the serious financial plight of the producers, Mr. Hartke argued that the time has come when the coöperatives must confront this problem. The situation wherein the profits of distributer concerns can mount into the millions of dollars when industry in general is operating at a loss, Mr. Hartke said, presents a challenge to members of the institute as leaders of a coöperative movement. The whole merger situation within the field of dairy marketing is no longer a possibility or a probability, he declared; it is an actual fact and must be dealt with as a fact. Whatever changes occur as a result of these consolidations, he added, will be influenced by economic rather than by legal forces.

"In the farmer's efforts to meet this merger situation," Mr. Hartke continued, "he is going to find one of his greatest handicaps within his own ranks. Local associations in adjacent communities will not be able effectively to organize and work with each other so long as there is an uncontrolled supply of milk coming into the market. The producer must effectively control his side of the market. Until they do and until they combine these efforts toward the same end, the farmer will not have the advantage of mar-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Radical Enters Mexican Contest For Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Workers and Farmers Syndicalist Party of Vera Cruz started the Mexican presidentian campaign off when the unexpected news that the governor of the state, Col. Adalberto Tejeda, was formally selected as their candidate to succeed President Ortiz Rubio was received here.

The radical governor has lately been the object of critical newspaper attacks in Mexico City after he caused the state legislature to pass the anticapitalistic expropriation laws which have since been enforced, according to reports, and in a number of instances, the state government has taken over privately owned properties.

Colonel Tejeda's nomination, according to press reports from Jalpa, the state capital, was practically unanimous. However, the general opinion about the Federal Chamber of Deputies here is that the move on the part of Colonel Tejeda's enthusiastic supporters is premature and it will have spent its effective force long before the elections take place in 1934.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

14—*When Drinking Began to Decrease*

A STATEMENT frequently made by wet propagandists is that drinking was decreasing before we had prohibition. That does not happen to be true. On page 697 of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, published by the United States Department of Commerce, are the figures for the per capita consumption of distilled liquors, wines and beers from 1900 to 1914. These figures show that the per capita consumption of distilled spirits rose rather steadily from 1.28 gallons in 1900 to 1.58 gallons in 1907. In two years it dropped to 1.32 gallons and then began to increase again, reaching 1.44 in 1914. The per capita consumption of wine, though small, showed the same tendency. The per capita consumption of beer rose from 16.06 gallons in 1900 to 20.53 gallons in 1907, and remained practically at that level until 1914.

These figures are averaged for the whole country, dry areas as well as wet. The dry territory, under local option and state-wide prohibition, began increasing about 1907. In 1914 a new impetus was given, and the area more than doubled in the next four years. Then came wartime restrictions in 1918, wartime prohibition in 1919, and constitutional prohibition in January, 1920.

The thing to remember is that it was prohibition, extending over wider areas, and not an increase in voluntary temperance which brought about the decreased average consumption of liquor. The sellers of liquor, so long as they had legal standing, saw to it that the demand for liquor was adequately stimulated.

'Frontier Incident' Is Caused by Deer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

A "FRONTIER incident" between Soviet Russia and Poland arose recently when a fire, which broke out in the Soviet state forests in Twerecz, near the Polish frontier, drove a dozen deer from the Russian state deer reserve across the Polish frontier.

Soviet authorities requested the Polish authorities to extradite the fugitives, which had taken refuge in a Polish forest.

Ritchie Would Send Veterans Back to Homes

Maryland's Governor Opposes Plan for Bonus Unit Cantonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 2—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie has rejected the proposal to concentrate a large body of unemployed veterans in Maryland and will take steps to oppose the scheme of Mr. Walter W. Waters, commander-in-chief of the "bonus army," to establish a big cantonment outside Laurel, near here.

Governor Ritchie declared that the 25-acre tract of land in Anne Arundel County which Mrs. Maude Edgell has turned over to Mr. Waters is unsuitable for the use the veterans proposed to make of it, since it is lacking in sanitation and water supply and is not fitted for agriculture.

The Maryland encampment scheme of Mr. Waters met its first snag in a statement from the Governor late yesterday which described in no uncertain terms the State's disinclination to receive the "army" with the State facing other problems of its own.

"Whether the men can be prevented from coming into Maryland with the intention of settling here, may involve legal questions," the Governor said. "The Attorney-General is giving that consideration. But there is no question about what the situation of the men would be if they did settle here.

"There is no reason why Maryland should assume the burdens and the dangers their presence here would involve. The men belong in the various other states from which they came, and they should return there, or else the Federal Government should undertake to send them there."

Force Looks to Butler Despite Turn in Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 2—The eyes of more than 6000 World War veterans, unemployed and penniless, are turned across the Pennsylvania hills toward Philadelphia in expectation that Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, once stormy petrel of the United States Marine Corps, will come and lead them. Viewed against their present drab background these men see their service days in the light of a glamorous episode, and since General Butler addressed them in Washington on July 18, exhorting them to "stick it out," he has appeared to them as their "beau sabre."

The confidence of these men in General Butler is strong despite the fact that he has now reversed his "stick-it-out" counsel of a fortnight ago in a message to Mayor Edward McCloskey of Johnstown, who had invited the General and Gov. Gifford Pinchot to come here Friday and address the "army."

"I am only too glad to be of any real help to soldiers," the General's reply reads. "But in view of the present uncertainty of food and supplies for a great number in one place, I am firmly convinced the only sure and practical way at this time to help them, particularly as there are many women and children, is to arrange with their home states to receive and care for them."

The same reservations were apparent in a statement by Governor Pinchot in reference to the Johnstown camp, which he said he expected to visit. There was no mistaking that the Governor's sympathy was with the men.

McKellar and Shipstead To Ask Senate Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—A Senate inquiry into the routing of the bonus army here last week is being advocated by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee and Senator Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.) of Minnesota.

"When Congress convenes in December," Mr. McKellar said, "I shall offer a resolution to investigate the calling out of the army last Thursday for the purpose of running out the ex-service men. I shall insist that the blame be placed on those responsible for the miserable fiasco," he said.

Senator McKellar contended that fear of Communist activity had been given as a "fake excuse" for the rout.

"There was not the slightest excuse for the President to call out the army," Mr. McKellar said. "As old as history itself, the calling of the army by a ruler under such circumstances has been regarded as the highest species of tyranny."

The grand jury here meanwhile continued its investigation designed to establish responsibility for the rioting.

Last Thursday's rioting proved fatal to a second of the bonus marchers. He was Mr. Eric Carlson of Oakland, Calif., who was wounded by police during the fighting.

YUGOSLAVIAN LOYALTIES BLOCK UNITY

Dictatorship Under King Faces Swelling Tide of Opposition

OUTBREAKS LOOM IN MANY REGIONS

Political Observers Declare Drastic Changes Needed to Calm Populace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Practically all observers in direct contact with conditions in Yugoslavia are agreed that nothing less than the complete abolition of the present dictatorship and a fundamental change in the organization of the state will bring tranquillity and stability to that country and prevent serious disorders on a large scale.

It is no exaggeration to assert that at present nearly all of the social forces in the kingdom are at war with King Alexander and his Government. Not only does the King not enjoy the support of any large group, but practically all individuals of first-rate importance decline to serve in his Cabinets.

Lacking a constructive program leading toward normal parliamentary Government, the régime seems to have little other function than to enforce order and prevent expressions of mass discontent. It is apparent that the dictatorship is on the defensive, completely absorbed by the problem of how to keep back the rising flood of aggressive antagonism.

Coercive Unification Fails

The dictatorship has failed in its avowed purposes because no racial group in the Kingdom has accepted its fundamental doctrine, namely, that all of the ethnic groups in Yugoslavia constitute but a single undifferentiated nation. Never were local loyalties and regional patriotism so fanatically acute. This attempt at unification through coercion has greatly increased separatism.

In addition, the abolutist régime, which set out to annihilate the force of regional religious organizations, has only resulted in strengthening it. At no time in the recent history of the South Slavs has Roman Catholicism been so militant as at present.

Practically all the Croats and Slovenes, forming nearly half of the people in the Kingdom, have become militant Roman Catholics, since this church offers the channel through which they can express their opposition to absolutism. Clericalism has been intensified, rather than weakened.

For exactly the same reason the Mussulmans are showing a new loyalty to their religion. They believe that the régime set out to assimilate or absorb them, so in self-defense they have closed their ranks and raised their flags. In both Turkey and Albania Muhammadanism is on the wane, but in Yugoslavia it is showing new vitality.

Old Parties Grow Stronger

Every political party, also, is against the dictatorship. Not a single authoritative party chief gives it his support. The régime set out to eradicate the old parties, but in consequence most of them are stronger than ever before, while the persecuted party chiefs have become national heroes. Although every vestige of a party press has been suppressed there is the closest contact between the party leaders and their followers, even in the remotest villages.

So vehement and uncompromising has the opposition in most parts of the country become that not only has the position of the King been greatly weakened but the very existence of Yugoslavia itself has been jeopardized.

Many of the Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, Macedonians and Montenegrins would go to any length to do away with the domination of "the Belgrade clique," even if it meant the breaking up of the kingdom, while even the most moderate members of the above-mentioned groups are for a complete and fundamental reorganization of the state on a federative basis.

Acute Economic Situation

Bad crops, actual hunger and an increasingly difficult economic situation are rapidly aggravating the opposition to the King and his régime.

And virtually the only body supporting the dictatorship is a newly formed, improved "Iron Guard," made up of restless youth, former guerrilla chiefs and persons seeking personal benefits. The régime's intimate connection with such dangerous bodies of desperate people, advocating direct action, only increases the general hostility toward it.

The Government having at its disposal an enormous police force and a well-disciplined army, will continue for no short time to be master of the situation, but disinterested observers are convinced that it is steadily moving toward disintegration and not consolidation.

Croatians Hold Fast To National Identity Under Jugoslav Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia—The aspirations of the 4,000,000 Croatians in Yugoslavia for liberation are rapidly gaining in momentum and intensity, causing ever increasing popular

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Histories of World War Needed

Rising Generation Unaware of Its Meaning; Causes and Lessons Require Emphasis

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

At this beginning of August it suddenly occurred to me that 18 years have elapsed since the World War began. On this anniversary it startled me to find that so many years have gone by since Europe engaged in the most dreadful conflict of history. Even the active participation of the United States was decided upon more than 15 years ago.

This means that a new generation that knew not the war in any real sense has grown up. A European boy who was three years old in 1914 has now attained his majority. A man of 30 was only 12 years old at the outbreak of the tremendous struggle.

Assuredly there is a new grown-up generation which (except in special cases) was scarcely brought consciously into contact with the war, which is ignorant of its causes, and whose memory of the critical years is dim.

It used to be said that the horrors of the war, coming vividly within the experience of everybody, would render any repetition unthinkable, and it was assumed that long before the war had disappeared from general personal recollection peace would be unshakably organized.

It is indeed true that much progress has been made, and that the resolve to render war impossible was never stronger than today. Yet the realization of these dates made me wonder whether the grown-up, but younger, generation has made itself as well acquainted with pre-war and war history as could be wished.

Mr. J. A. Spender, the noted British publicist, in one of his articles the other day, called attention to the inadequate teaching of history in the schools. Schoolbooks are not, as a rule, brought up to date. In his own youth he discovered that history came, as it were, to a standstill about a score of years before he was born, and it is to be presumed that, in like manner, for the young people of today history came to an end somewhere about the beginning of the present century.

Yet all of the problems which are the subject of conferences, and which are necessarily constantly referred to in the newspapers, have their roots in recent history, and some knowledge of the incidents which preceded the disaster of 1914, and the settlement which was effected in 1919, seems indispensable.

There are blank spaces to be filled. It is not, however, really difficult to ascertain the essential traits of modern times. There are plenty of books published which deal with the origins of the war, with the war itself, and with the making of peace. An excellent "History of Europe" from 1815 to 1924 is that by Sir J. A. R. Marriott (Putnam), while Dr. G. P. Gooch has an admirable but short volume in the Home University Library. I know nothing better than the succinct account of European diplomacy given in Sidney Herbert's "Modern Europe": 1789-1914 (Macmillan). "The Concert of Europe," by Mr. R. B. Mowat (Macmillan) is first-rate.

The works of Mr. Charles D. Hazen—"Europe Since 1815," and "Modern European History" (Holt)—should also be recommended. This is, of course, a purely personal choice and other books equally good may be found. But on this anniversary of the World War it seems to me desirable to suggest the need of an adequate acquaintance with the problems which beset Europe at the beginning of August, 1914.

Work Spread by Cutting Hours On Buffalo Construction Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2—Available building jobs may be none too plentiful in Buffalo and vicinity but men in the building trades are endeavoring to make their work go as far as possible. Realizing that the situation which they face can be improved to some degree by their own efforts, bricklayers, masons, and tile and marble setters have voted to reduce their working time, cutting an already short week in half.

Members of these trades have gone on a two-and-one-half-day week. They had been working five days a week.

Each worker, of course, will earn only half as much as formerly, the new rate of pay being $25 a week instead of $50, but twice as many men will be able to work.

Taxpayers must make up the difference when a man cannot earn enough to feed himself and family, Mr. John C. Johnston, secretary of the Central Labor Council, declared.

Union men who voted for the plan are willing to do their share when they really understand conditions, Mr. Johnston said.

All the building trades here are shortening the week to some extent, he continued. Many have adopted the five-day week as a means of spreading out the jobs.

Asked how employers viewed the short week, Mr. Johnston said those who are friendly to union labor accept the plan without protest and admit its good points.

Some nonunion employers, he said, are working on a contrary trend, increasing the hours of work and lowering pay. It is difficult to see how workers under these conditions can get along, he added.

The bricklayers' short week went into effect the latter part of July. Union men who get jobs on the new $900,000 armory being built here with state funds to replace one which burned two years ago will be affected by the plan.

Mr. Johnston said figures were not available as to just how many men will be benefited by spreading out the jobs.

DAIRYMEN SEEK FAIR SHARE OF BUYER'S MONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

keting equality and everone will suffer the effects of an unsteady market.

A warning to farmers to see that trucks receive fair treatment in future tax legislation was voiced by Mr. E. J. Tracy, counsel for the Co-operative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati. He told institute delegates from 27 agricultural states that railroads affected by truck competition are seeking "more than justice."

An increasing tendency toward centralized distribution of milk in large communities was cited by Mr. C. E. Hough, general manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers Association, in attempting to show how agriculture is following the lead of industry, banking and railroads by consolidating and merging for market advantages. The open viewpoint of the public toward such combinations, he said, is an indication of the confidence it has in the fair business practices of commerce today.

Board's Part Cited

Any plan to control milk production so as to obtain an adequate, even supply for the consumers in any city must be based primarily upon prices which will encourage the dairyman to increase production in slack periods and discourage expansion in times of plentiful supplies, Mr. T. G. Stitts, dairy economist of the Federal Farm Board, said.

Unrestricted importation of western cream into New England has had a decidedly depressing effect on milk prices, in the opinion of Mr. W. H Bronson, head of the research department of the New England Milk Producers Association. Mr. Bronson said that this western cream was in competition with New England produced cream in the Boston market and the near-by product was therefore under the necessity of accepting prices out of all relation to the prices at which cream is sold to consumers.

Until the American farmers are organized they cannot hope for a place of equality in the highly organized economic structure of present times, Mr. Carl Wiliams, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said last night.

The farmers' coöperative marketing movement has made substantial progress under difficut economic conditions, he said, and during the past three years the number of coöperative associations has increased by approximately 500. Mr. Williams estimated that about one-third of the farmers in the United States are now active members of such distributing groups.

The Farm Board official had his statistics at hand to show that the business handled by coöperative marketing agencies has increased in value of $100,000,000 in spite of the declining price level, and that in 1930-31 it amounted to approximately $2,400,000,000—a substantial proportion of the total farm income in the United States.

Mr. Williams explained that in terms of individual commodities, the value of cotton handled coöperatively increased 137 per cent; poultry products, 195 per cent, and wool and mohair, 614 per cent, with substantial increases in almost every other commodity.

The advantages which he held out in favor of this organized farm marketing movement give promise, he said, of eliminating competition between coöperatives; attaining the savings realizable from large-scale operations; developing a method of marketing which will make coöperative facilities available to all producers; providing at all times an open market with sufficient competition to insure the producer getting all that his product is worth, and unifying under one control selling efforts of diverse coöperative units, thereby increasing the producers' bargaining power.

Mr. Williams' address was the closing event of the first day's program, following a formal ceremony of welcome. Dr. E. M. Lewis, president of the University of New Hampshire, welcomed the institute delegates on behalf of the university, Mr. Charles W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., responding for the institute.

U. S. Must Aid Europe French Editor Says

(Continued from Page 1)

due from European war allies over a period of a half century.

If that setback affected only Europe, there might be no hard-as-nails reason for American revision of war debts in its own interests, Count Eberhard Westarp of Berlin comments. But America cannot escape paying for the major cost of the war now unliquidated, either through debt revision or further industrial losses, in his opinion.

Support for this statement was drawn by Count Westarp from a realistic analysis of war and post-war economics. It is an impossible monetary feat for Europe to pay the gold required, he said, when America refuses to accept goods—the only means Europe has of obtaining American money now that private lending has been curtailed.

These preliminary exchanges of views on war debts are expected to open the subject to thorough analysis during the remainder of the month.

Closely paralleling the discussion of intergovernmental obligations in the Northern Hemisphere was a series of meetings reaching out over the equator into the realm of inter-American finance.

On the whole, investment of North American capital in Latin America has been unprofitable, Mr. W. W. Cumberland, former adviser to several nations to the south, said at round tables today and yesterday. He advised Americans against being drawn into lending money at high interest rates, since the loans are often expended rapidly without adequate provision for repayment.

Would Tighten Purse Strings

Instead of opening purse strings toward the south, Mr. Cumberland favors a tighter policy which he expects would compel the nations there to pay as they go to a larger extent. Experience has shown that public works are often built in advance of needs when loans are available, while such works could better wait until justified by normal revenues.

The series of disarmament conferences neared an end today when Mr. Edward P. Warner, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, now editor of Aviation, proposed a plan for reducing the aggregate air forces of the world by 80 per cent. These forces at present include 18,000 airplanes and command the full-time services of 200,000 men he reported.

Mr. Warner's plan is to allow each nation to develop a corps of one-man fighting planes to suit its own needs for defensive purposes. He then would abolish all other types of military aircraft capable of carrying large bombs.

The economic crisis was blamed in large measure for throwing Japanese political power into the hands of the military, at a round table presided over by Mr. Henry K. Norton, authority on the Far East.

CAPTAIN CANDY RESIGNS

Capt. H. A. T. Candy, senior commander of the Panama Pacific Line, commanding the electric propelled liner Pennsylvania, has retired from active service, it is announced at the local office of the line. He has followed the sea for 45 years, both in sail and steam, and plans to make his home in California. He has been in the Atlantic-Pacific seacoast passenger trade for some time.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Ellen W. Haggberg, Kenmore, N. Y.
Hjalmar R. Haggberg, Kenmore, N. Y.
Helen Haggberg, Kenmore, N. Y.
Harold T. Hughes, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Mary L. Smith, Detroit, Mich.
Kenneth Wood, Cleveland, Ohio.
Marie C. Wood, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Ella Boddington, Kansas City, Kan.
Mrs. W. E. Little, Richmond, Ind.
Billy G. Little, Richmond, Ind.
Jean G. Little, Richmond, Ind.
Mrs. Louise Burdin, San Antonio, Texas.
Verna Burdin, San Antonio, Texas.
Mrs. Ann Saunders, Ferndale, Mich.
F. A. Saunders, Ferndale, Mich.
Mrs. A. E. Grinnell, New Britain, Conn.
Arthur E. Grinnell, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. Edna Schrager, Miami, Fla.
Henry Schrager, Miami, Fla.
W. G. Outerbridge, Mobile, Ala.
Justina Mayo, Charlotte, N. C.
Ruth E. Mayo, Weymouth, Mass.
M. C. Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Henry Davis Nadig, Norwalk, Conn.
Henry Davis Nadig, Norwalk, Conn.
L. Mae Case, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jane S. Case, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Michael Murphy, Boulder, Colo.
Michael Murphy, Boulder, Colo.
Malcolm Keele, Los Angeles, Calif.
John R. Brandon, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. J. H. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. W. A. Elliott, Assinippi, Mass.
Mrs. N. P. Tyler, Sterling, Mass.
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NO BELLS OR TUBES HANG IN THIS TOWER
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A Bell-less Carillon Bell Tower

* * *

Instrument Played 1000 Feet Away Brings Chime Possibilities to the Smallest Churches

* * *

THOUGH the poet may complain that we have tried to "probe the secret of the nightingale's note," obviously without success, yet engineers have certainly succeeded in probing the secret of the bell's note and have produced a bell-less but bell-like tone in a carillon tower which was recently dedicated at Lakeview Memorial Park in south New Jersey.

Crowds of people from the surrounding New Jersey countryside stood in the open fields listening to the unusual music as it came pouring out from the throat of the carillon tower situated in the center of Lakeview Park on a rising slope of ground. Unlike the usual carillonneur, who can approximately judge his playing, Mr. Bernard R. Mausert officiated at an organlike console located 1000 feet away in a chapel building. At the same time, the new instrument made its radio début over a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company.

The carillon, which was developed by the Radio Corporation of America, at Camden, N. J., has a console with a 49-note keyboard, beginning with C below middle C. As the keys are depressed, tiny hammers strike small metal reeds which are tuned exactly to the various notes in a carillon scale. The musical vibrations from these reeds are electrically amplified by a 1000-watt audio amplifier, and sent out as bell-like tones through a specially developed speaker system, located in the distant tower. Under favorable conditions, the carillon can be heard great distances. If desired, the chimes may be given a directional effect by cutting out any of the six 200-watt sound projectors in the tower.

The new electric carillon represents a distinct advance in the control which the carillonneur has over his instrument, according to RCA Victor engineers. By pressing a key lightly, there is a light stroke on the carillon; pressing the key all the way down results in a heavy stroke. Some excellent notes can be obtained with a special foot "swell" pedal, especially when tolling the chimes. The volume is turned down as the notes are struck and then swelled to full volume, giving a pleasing and unusual effect, which cannot be obtained with bells.

Special clock arrangements on the console stroke the hour and fractional hours with a Westminster peal, and turn the peal off automatically during the early hours of the morning. Another clock can be set to operate a special roll-playing mechanism for the carillon at any specified hour. An automatic electric phonograph provides appropriate recorded religious music when required.

The development of this new equipment will make it possible for a large number of churches, memorial parks, schools, and public buildings to have chime music heretofore deemed impossible, due to either the tremendous cost of bell chimes or the inadaptability of their tower to accommodate excessive weight and bulk.

Yugoslav Dictatorship Faces Stiff Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrations, resulting in conflicts with the authorities and casualties.

It is the testimony of all observers that the people are growing bolder and that their defiance of the police and civil authorities is becoming daily more flagrant. The chief channels for demonstrating this spontaneous popular opposition to the dictatorial régime are local eucharistic congresses and special church services. The masses go to such meetings in long processions, led by women and children carrying the church emblems and Croatian flags.

Since the display of these flags is forbidden by the absolutist régime, the police interfere. Yet in spite of the growing list of casualties the number of such demonstrations is increasing.

Resist Denationalization

The whole Croatian nation, in Croatia, Dalamatia and Bosnia, is becoming aroused to a pitch of nationalistic fanaticism. Inspired by the fact that in the past, for a full millennium, they resisted all attempts made by the Austrians, Hungarians, Turks and Venetians to denationalize them, they feel certain of a victory over the "Belgrade hegemonists." None of the Croatians are willing to give up their racial identity and become assimilated in a general Yugoslav culture.

The whole nation is solidly behind Dr. Vlatko Machek, the head of the Croat Peasant Party, whom they consider the future president of the Croatian Republic or the head of a free Croatia, in the framework of a completely reorganized Yugoslavia. No ruler in the world is more unanimously and ardently supported by his people than this modest lawyer with no wealth and no position. The Croatians believe that the dictatorship will collapse of its own weight and that radical reforms in their favor will follow.

Protected by Bodyguard

Dr. Machek is protected by a bodyguard of a dozen unpaid volunteer villagers, who watch him night and day. He seldom appears in public lest the "Iron Guards," "Young Yugoslavia" and other direct action bands should resort to violence against him.

Dr. Machek is more moderate in his demands than his people. But as they become more rabid with each passing month, so he becomes more extreme. All Croatian leaders are becoming more extreme, under the influence of the masses.

It is very plain that the dictatorship has accentuated rather than solved the Croatian problem and that nothing less than a fundamental reorganization of the state will save Yugoslavia from an upheaval.

NEWARK MUSEUM GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2—A set of objects illustrating everyday life in Mexico and contained in a "museum chest" has been received by the Newark Museum as a gift from the children of that country. The gift was made under the auspices of the Committee for World Friendship Among Children of New York and will be displayed at the museum next fall in an exhibit of South and Central American life.

GOLDBERG NAMED TO SUPERIOR COURT

Appointment of Mr. Lewis Goldberg of Brockton, former member of the Public Utilities Commission, as a justice of the Superior Court was made by Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Council. Prior to submitting the nomination, Governor Ely withdrew Mr. Goldberg's nomination to the chairmanship of the State Board of Parole, upon which the Council had not acted.

The appointment of Mr. Goldberg to the Superior Court is made to fill the vacancy left by Justice Henry T. Lummus, promoted to the Supreme Judicial Court. Because of the law requiring all judicial appointments to be held over for action at least seven days, no decision upon the appointment will be made until the Council's next meeting Aug. 17.

REVERE HIGHWAY PURCHASE APPROVED

Approval by the Executive Council of the purchase of 700,000 square feet of land in Revere and East Boston for the construction of the state highway was registered yesterday. The $338,000 which is the purchase price, represents, according to Mr. William S. Youngman, Lieutenant-Governor, who dissented, payment by the State of 96 times the assessed value of the land.

Mr. Edmond Cote, councilor of Fall River, joined Mr. Youngman in opposing approval of the contract. The request of Mr. Youngman that the people of Revere and East Boston be granted a public hearing on the issue was denied.

JOB BUREAU ORDER TABLED BY COUNCIL

Charges of nepotism in the Municipal Employment Bureau resulted yesterday in the tabling by the City Council of an order shaved from $25,000 to $5000 for the bureau. The order was tabled to permit investigation of an allegation that a job which should go to a needy unemployed person was given to a relative of a bureau employee. Several citations of this practice were given by the councilors.

French telephones, which have become popular, were declared by Mr. David Brackman, councilor, to be costing telephone subscribers $3 extra a year, an increase that, according to him, had added $2,000,000 to the revenue of the New England Telephone Company in three years. Declaring that the French type of telephone represented a method of increasing the rates without appearing to do so, Mr. Brackman introduced an order asking Mayor James M. Curley of Boston to call for investigation by the Public Utilities Commission.

Motion Pictures

"The Battle of Gallipoli"

Fine Arts Theater—"The Battle of Gallipoli," British film adapted from Ernest Raymond's novel, "Tell England." Directed by Anthony Asquith and Geoffrey Barkas. Produced by Wardour Films Ltd.

This is the British film's contribution to the cinematic record of the World War. It is based on the tragic British campaign in the Dardanelles. Like its predecessors, it depicts forcefully the horror and the futility of war. It takes on particular emphasis from the fact that the Dardanelles campaign perhaps exposes better than the other episodes of the war the pitiful contrast between the incompetence and stupidity of the higher commands and the courage and endurance of the men they often needlessly sacrifice.

This screen drama is remarkable for having no "love interest." The chief characters are two boys just out of school who go out to Gallipoli as subalterns. The more aggressive of the two is the first to crack under the strain, but he recovers control and gives his life in silencing a trench mortar that has hammered at the British lines for months.

The film is superior to the average British run. It combines features of "All Quiet" and "Journey's End," though hardly as effective as either of them. The early scenes in England are protracted, and the decimation of the Anzac expedition at Gallipoli is too obviously staged. The later scenes in the British entrenchments are better. The chief parts are played with admirable restraint by Messrs. Carl Harbord and Tony Bruce. Throughout, the dramatic effect is heightened by the truly British matter-of-factness of all the characters.

Preceding the 9 o'clock showing last night, there was a song recital by Mr. Thure Hulten, baritone, with Mme. Shari de Lys at the piano.

L. A. S.

NEW SOUTH WALES INTEREST

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The New York Stock Exchange has received notice that interest due Aug. 1 on the State of New South Wales external 30-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due 1957, is being paid.

YIELD TAXATION ON TIMBER LAND URGED IN STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—An 18-month study of America's basic lumber industry has brought to President Hoover a recommendation for a modified system of taxing forest lands and for other fundamental changes in the timber industry.

The recommendations, numbering 20 all told, are made by the Timber Conservation Board. The board was named in December, 1930, by President Hoover. The board has conducted a sweeping survey into the whole question of conservation and the lumber industry, which is the largest employer of labor in the United States. The report of the board is now available.

The report declares that the tax burden on mature standing timber is the most important cause of overproduction in the forest industries.

Other major recommendations made by the board include the proposal that some system of "yield taxation" be substituted for the present land tax; that the Government should hold its own timber off the market for longer periods; that three Government bureaus now dealing with the forest industries should be consolidated and that the government and states should continue the policy of acquiring timber lands.

The timber industry has been faced with a long period of poor business. With the exception of 1920 it has experienced no time of marked prosperity since the World War. Much the same story of overproduction is told of timber as of agriculture. The Timber Conservation Board now attributes a considerable part of the timber glut to unwise methods of taxation, which force lumber on the market.

Concerning the disposal of public timber, the board declared that "the protection and advancement of public interests shall be the controlling factor in its disposal and use," and recommended that public forests be cut only to meet public needs.

Increased federal and state appropriations to protect forests against fire are advocated.

With regard to the problem of timber taxation, it was also recommended that the forest service make available as soon as possible its conclusions and recommendations resulting from its investigations in "this critical economic problem" and that the President consider the desirability of obtaining concerted state action through a conference of Governors of the principal timber states.

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Fitted Cases
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$11.85
Now $9.85 to $47.85
Others were up to $87.50

Wardrobe Trunks
Regularly $37.50
$22.85
Others (including Steamer and Auto Trunks) were $15.00 to $275
Now $9.85 to $195

Gladstones
Regularly $22.50
$12.85
Others, were $14.50, now $9.85
Others, were $17.00, now $10.85
Others up to $57.50, now up to $39.50

Camp Trunks
Regularly $10.00 and $12.00
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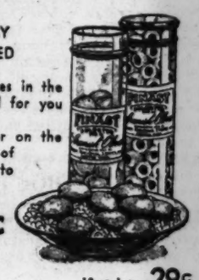
3 oz Jar 9c 6 oz Jar 17c 12 oz Jar 29c
STUFFED QUEEN 12 oz Jar 29c
PLAIN QUEEN 12 oz Jar 21c

Tomatoes Finast Ripe Solid Pack 2 No 2 Tins 25c 2 No 3 Tins 35c
Jell-O PURE FRUIT Assorted Flavors 3 Pkgs 21c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 19c
Crystaline Salt FREE RUNNING 2 32 oz Pkgs 15c
Sandwich Spread 2 8 oz Jars 25c
Armour's LUNCH TONGUE No 1 Tin 25c No 1/2 Tin 13c

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Made with Whole Wheat and White Flour WHOLE WHEAT BREAD Loaf 5c

SEALECT MILK
UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED 4 TALL TINS 19c

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Southern Peas 3 No 2 Tins 25c
Peanut Butter 4 oz Jar 6c Lb Bulk 10c
California Prunes 40-50 Size 4 Lbs 25c
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Insecticide BLACK FLAG Tin 45c
Ivory Soap 3 Lge Bars 25c
Sani Flush Cleans Auto Radiators Tin 23c

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Preserve Jars E-Z Seal 12 Qt Jars $1.09
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HOUSE OF PAPER ADDS DESK OF SAME MATERIAL

Old Newspapers Used in Construction of All Sorts of Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The house with a chocolate cream roof, windows of crystallized sugar and a gingerbread fence, so appetizingly described by Humperdinck in his opera "Hansel and Gretel," may have had its edible advantages to the two wanderers in the woods, but the Paper House of Mr. Ellis F. Stenman at Pigeon Cove with its "literary food" seems to be a much more practical idea. At any rate, the owner feels that way about it because he "eats his cake and has it too."

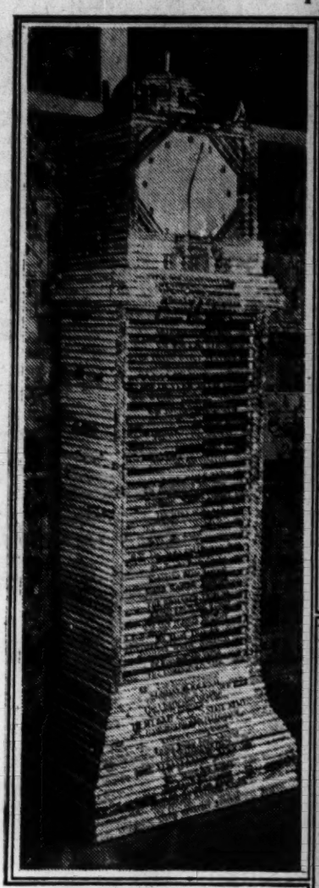
Mr. Stenman with his wife and family have used approximately 100,000 papers of all kinds in the construction of their odd house, which is also equipped with paper furniture. The walls consist of 215 thicknesses of paper put under a pressure of two tons. All outside paper surfacing has been given three coats of varnish making it as weatherproof as wood.

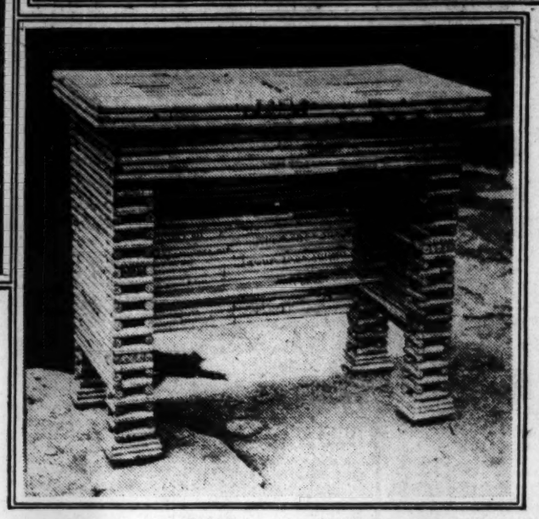
The newest addition to Mr. Stenman's collection of paper furniture is a desk made entirely from issues of The Christian Science Monitor. Each paper was rolled in a cylindrical form, varnished on the outside and assembled into a desk by gluing. When the varnish seal is broken, the papers may be unrolled and read again with ease.

Other pieces of furniture made of paper in the house are an attractive lamp, a seven-leg table, several chairs, a settee, a clock, piano case and several odd articles such as bookcase, telephone stand, etc. Mr. Stenman has built a fireplace from the rotogravure sections of various papers from all over the country. In the piano case is contained the history of Admiral Byrd's polar trips to the north and south poles. The clock contains papers from the 48 states and the District of Columbia.

The paper house enthuiast is now planning some article of furniture which will include papers from all prominent European cities.

The Newspaper of Today the Furniture of Tomorrow





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOME OF ELLIS F. STENMAN AT ROCKPORT, MASS.

Left—Clock Case of Newspapers From 48 States and District of Columbia. Upper Right—Sun Porch With Furniture Made of Newspapers. Lower Right—Desk Made of Issues of The Christian Science Monitor.

Finding Ancient Boundary Markers Is Hobby on New England Coast

Searching for antique crockery bean pots so closely linked with New England's early history may become a new hobby, more widely known than the ancient hunt for gold at the end of the rainbow.

Colonial crockery and rare sandwich glass pieces are buried in various points along New England's coast to mark "points of triangulation" from which accurate distance measurements are taken and to determine boundary lines and aid engineering projects. Lieut-Com. R. R. Lukens of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who arrived in Boston yesterday, explains that many of these undersurface markers which have been found are more than 100 years old.

Commander Lukens began a six-weeks field revision of the 1932 edition of the volume "United States Coast Pilot" dealing with the territory from the St. Croix River to Cape Cod. Simultaneously, Lieut. J. M. Smook is carrying on work from Cape Cod to New York for Volume B of the Coast Pilot. This publication contains information of value to mariners and yachtsmen not shown on charts, such as detailed descriptions of headlands, where and how pilots can be obtained, where weather signals are shown, depth of water along side piers and wharves, radio direction service data and aids to navigation.

Mr. Lukens is to visit Eastport, Bar Harbor, Bangor, Bath and Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, where he will check up on landmarkers and obtain other data for use on future charts, making any changes necessary as to where steeples or water towers have been torn down or removed.

Triangulation points, some established as far back as 1835, have not infrequently been "lost," as original surface markers have been dislocated or disintegrated, said Mr. Lukens. Original markers were frequently wood posts or small boulders, since removed. In some cases, they have been "recovered" by citizens making a hobby of locating the marks put down by Uncle Sam.

Mr. Lukens stressed the value to the Government of having hobbyists report such details to the Washington office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. A few instances have occurred where people climb mountains, penetrate woods, and similar places to find the old marks from which measurements are taken to draw up accurate charts and establish boundaries. Even antique collectors have taken up the pastime.

BOSTON SHOWS GAIN IN FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade of the Port of Boston is distinctly gaining if figures announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, can be taken as a criterion. Imports for immediate consumption, at the Port of Boston, for the week ending July 30, were valued at $1,766,521, the largest sum of any week since May 7, and the second largest week of this year.

The influx of foreign merchandise included quantities of raw material which mean employment for large numbers of people in the manufacturing processes, it is pointed out. Quantities of palm oil came in for soap making. Hides and skins for tanneries were brought in. Cotton for tire fabric makers and producers of fine cotton goods was among the imports. Rubber for the automobile industry was a sizable factor in the imports.

ESPLANADE CONCERT SEASON ABOUT OVER

Mr. Arthur Fiedler will conduct the last two Esplanade concerts of the season tonight and tomorrow evening. A total of 24 concerts will have been played.

It is expected that the season will end with a deficit of about $4000. Last night, Mr. Henry Hadley, composer, conducted the orchestra and one of his own compositions, "Chinese Suite," was played. An audience of some 10,000 enjoyed the program.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by Mr. Kamjel Lefevere, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30 to 9:30. Program as follows:

Romance de Nadir, from "The Pearl-fishers" ..... Bizet
Chantons, je vous en prie
Old Christmas Carol (1500)
The Angelus ..... Massenet
Elise ..... Mestdagh
Preludium Coucou Matthias Van den Gheyn
Berceuse de Jocelyn ..... Godard
Caro mio ben ..... Giordani
Silent Night, Holy Night ..... Gruber
Nocturne Celebre, Op. 9, No. 2 ..... Chopin
Ie segh Adieu ..... Old Flemish Folksong

Fourth lecture in series on "Drama"; Dr. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana on "Tendencies in Contemporary Drama," Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, 8.

Meeting, the 47 Club of playwrights, reading of "Green Pastures," by Mr. F. C. Packard of Harvard University, clubhouse, 8.

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Metropolitan—"The First Year," continuous, 11 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of Boston Police Department, speaker; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Special meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 12.

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum league games all day; field trip to Nantasket Beach, meet at museum, 9; Microscopic Club, 10; reading room activities, 1:30; motion picture lecture on "Interdependence," 3. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke Scrolls. French drawings of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.

Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Snow Shovels Prove Useful in Boston In Keeping Rainwater Out of the Soup

They got out the snow shovels in Boston last week.

What is more, they used them.

No one is attempting to prove that it was not a July day, appropriately warm.

Nevertheless, the snow shovels were useful.

It happened this way.

The Brunswick Hotel has sidewalks.

One day along came Mrs. Leo Reisman, whose husband's dance bands have long been a feature at this hotel.

And Mrs. Reisman, who lives in New York now, said to Lermon Prior, who owns the Brunswick, "Aren't you silly; why don't you have a sidewalk café here?"

"Sidewalk café here? You mean like Paris?"

"Of course. Like Paris," quoth Mrs. Reisman.

Well, Mr. Prior said with a gasp, he would see what he could do.

What he could do was a ceiling of marine blue sailcloth, stretched over a space to hold about 50 tables. The chairs were covered in some sort of red, white and blue stuff, quite modern, very amusing. Last Monday the sidewalk café opened. Even the waiters had a good time.

Then came a thunder shower.

In the midst of lunch it poured guns, as you might say, and you would be right.

Water began to drip. Slyly at first but unerringly on the heads of customers.

"My! My!" cried the head waiter. "Now this is something we never thought of. What shall we do? Ha, I know!"

He dashed into the hotel.

Back he came with a half dozen porters.

The porters were carrying the snow pushers the hotel uses in winter to clean the sidewalks.

"Push gently on the under side of the canvas," said the head waiter, urging the customers to be calm and all would be well.

The porters, laughing because who ever heard of using snow pushers in the middle of summer, pushed gently on the under side of the canvas. Fat places, filled with water, began to thin out. On the sidewalk people who were passing, with umbrellas or without, shrieked when they saw waterfalls tumbling off the canvas.

"Look out below,'" hooted a porter.

The customers laughed. An assistant manager ran to see. The head waiter laughed. The porters laughed. All the waiters laughed. People went on eating lunch. All laughing.

"Just like Paris," some said.

But snow pushers in July?

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Wniant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Royal String Ensemble; soloist.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Pierino Di Blazio, violinist.
8:00 NBC, "Rockets to the Moon"; sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; male trio; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Concert Orchestra, Cesare Sodero, conductor.

WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Paul Bentley, tenor.
5:15 NBC, "Garden Melodies."
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Irma Watson, mezzo soprano.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 Jenny Concert Band.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Moss Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Candu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrien O'Brien, soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
9:00 CBS, "Jay C. Flippen-cies"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "Musical Comedy Memories."
6:00 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Dance music.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Yvette Rugel, soloist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30-11:30—CBS dance music.
11:15-11:30 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book Review.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

6:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30-5:15 CBS, Toscanini Fund Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—First game, Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey reporting.
3:12 p. m.—Studio announcements.
3:30 p. m.—Second game, Braves-Cincinnati.

On the Esplanade

"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar
Fantasia, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Masbagni
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Lisst
Waltz, "España" ..... Waldteufel
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas

Mayors Club Plan Has Merit, Ely Says

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts sees some merit in the plan of taking $15,000,000 from the state highway fund to relive burdened municipalities. To this extent he committed himself, following a call from a subcommittee of the Mayors Club yesterday, when he was urged to call a special session of the Legislature before the middle of September to effect the plan. Declaration that he would reserve his decision followed the request, but his assertion of "merit in the plan" is interpreted to imply possibility of the desired legislative session.

The Mayors, six in number, headed by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston contended according to Governor Ely, that the allowance of the proposed plan would reduce the tax bills on an average of $2 a $1000. Possibility of so framing legislation that tax rates already established could benefit from the plan through rebates was pointed out by Governor Ely.

In a statement issued by Mayor Curley the proposals of the Mayors were found to include the request that municipalities be permitted to borrow outside their debt limit on the security of tax liens held by the city. It was likewise urged that power be reposed in the Mayor or Boards of Selectmen to regulate the salaries and wages of city employees.

HOOVER 'POST CARD' READY FOR SIGNING

For those who wish personally to sign the huge 30 by 40 inch President Hoover anniversary card, designed by Mr. Ernest Dudley Chase, an office at 48 Bromfield Street will be open for that purpose each day until Thursday afternoon. The card, which is to be presented to President Hoover on his anniversary Aug. 10, contains many illustrations and is colored on heavy cardboard.

Full pages of signatures from people all over the country will appear inside and there will be specially designed pages for governors of states, mayors of cities and distinguished men and women.

DR. IGNAZ SEIPEL

VIENNA, Aug. 2 (AP)—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, who passed on here today, was Chancellor of Austria during some of its most critical periods. Dr. Seipel helped to end inflation by the forming of a new note bank independent of the Government at a time when the post-war crisis had reached its climax owing to the inflation policy. He also successfully negotiated with the League of Nations a foreign loan and succeeded in carrying through Parliament the acceptance of the Geneva Protocol and of the foreign controller of Austrian finances appointed by the League.

DEBUCHI ASKS 'VACATION' FROM WASHINGTON JOB

Japanese Ambassador Not Likely to Return, Reports Say

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 2—It is understood that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to the United States, has requested Count Yasuya Uchida's permission to leave Washington about Aug. 19 for a vacation in Japan, from which he is not likely to return. There is no definite indication of who will be his successor. In connection with the Washington Embassy, it is learned from a reliable source that the position of any Ambassador there during the coming months is certain to be difficult, and that it is therefore possible Japan may be represented merely by a chargé d'affaires.

The Government is concerned over China's threat to cease the Boxer indemnity remittances. It is understood that a section of the military favors naval demonstrations off Tsingtao and Tientsin, if necessary, with possible seizure of the Chinese maritime customs stations of these cities. Competent observers, however, consider that such action is not likely, and believe the threats are designed to frighten the Chinese into a more reasonable attitude.

The situation in Manchuria continues chaotic. Guerrillas attacked the Changchun aviation field in the darkness early today but were repulsed. The attackers apparently were part of Gen Wang Te-lin's band, numbering 2000, which attacked Nanling yesterday.

It appears that remnants of Gen. Ma Chan-shan's forces were severely defeated in last week's fighting northwest of Harbin. A report that General Ma himself was killed is not definitely confirmed, although most of the Tokyo press is inclined to credit it.

The Emperor and Empress departed today for a summer vacation at Villa Nasu in the Tochigi prefecture.

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, followed by showers late tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, followed by showers tonight and possibly Wednesday morning; slightly warmer in northwest portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and possibly Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Wednesday; warmer in central and southern portions tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east winds over north portion and moderate, possibly fresh south winds over south portion; weather somewhat overcast, followed by showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	80	Montreal	68	74
Bismarck	54	90	Nantucket	72	76
Boston	71	80	New Orleans	80	80
Buffalo	66	80	New York	74	88
Calgary	52	70	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	82	84	North Platte	64	92
Chicago	68	70	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	68	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Denver	58	80	Pittsburgh	72	90
Eastport, Me.	62	74	Portland, Me.	62	74
Hatteras	80	84	Raleigh	72	86
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	80	80
7 p.m. Aug. 1	76	..	St. Paul	66	70
Helena, Mont.	60	70	Salt Lake City	62	84
Huron, S. D.	60	84	San Francisco	64	70
Jacksonville	78	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	82
Kansas City	76	91	Seattle	62	66
Key West	86	92	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	62	80	Washington	68	86
Memphis	80	98	Wichita, Kan.	74	102
Miami, Fla.	82	90	Williston, N.D.	52	80

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 2.
B—Maximum Aug. 1.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 12:02 p.m., Wednesday 12:12 a. m.
Height of Tides, 10.1 feet, 9 feet

Light all vehicles 8:32 p. m.

CAROLINA SCHOOL ATTENDANCE GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—School attendance in North Carolina has increased from 81 per cent of the enrollment 31 years ago to 82.1 per cent enrollment now during which interval the compulsory attendance law was passed, the current issue of the State School Facts, published by Superintendent Dr. A. T. Allen, shows.

NORTH CAROLINA BAR DENIED REPEAL POLL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Bar Association declined at its annual convention to be party to any movement looking toward repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Although the association took no stand on the matter, it tabled, by a vote of 60 to 40, a motion calling for a prohibition referendum among its members.

It pays to know your dealer

SALE!

15,000 Rogers Peet Suits
End-of-Season Clean-up!
$25 and **$35**

"How can Rogers Peet afford to drop 15,000 suits to $25 and $35? They must be losing a lot of money."

Well, in times like these, there's something more than immediate profit. Our standard has to be maintained at all costs. The only way is to hold our tailoring staff intact; to carry on, just as always, with full faith in our ability to see it through.

Our workrooms have hummed right straight through the Depression.

Nor have we been sorry.

You can't cater to a clientele as large as ours with a skimpy little stock.

Restrained buying on the part of the public of course has meant more suits for our end-of-season Clean-up.

But what better advertising, what better way to build for the future!

This SALE will make thousands acquainted with our money-back Quality.

2083 were $75
562 were $70
2445 were $65
426 were $60
1875 were $55

$35 now!

2878 were $50
2154 were $45
1570 were $40
1356 were $35

$25 now!

If you think you're hard to fit, we're here to change your mind. Stouts, shorts, short-stouts, long-stouts, extra-longs as well as longs and regulars.

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On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from the hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Dancing. Delicious food. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE.
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California AT NEW REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES
Sailings every Thursday from New York
16 days, 5500 thrilling miles on famous President Liners. See Havana . . . the Panama Canal.
FIRST CLASS . . from $175
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HAMILTON INN *In the Adirondacks*
Lake Pleasant, N. Y.
Comfortable in the extreme. Wonderful fishing, boating, bathing. Donald Ross Golf Course, tennis and all outdoor sports. Good food, splendid orchestra. American plan, $6 to $7 per day with private bath. We repeat . . . *you're invited.*
ARCHIE HURLBURT, *Manager*
Winters . . . Lakeside Inn, Mount Dora, Fla.

Do You Know

That a booklet listing hotels, farms and wayside stations, as well as boys' and girls' camps, with descriptions and telephone numbers, has been prepared by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission?

If you call CAPitol 4600 and ask for the Commission office, a copy will be sent free. Then you can go over the list, telephone for reservations at your convenience, and enjoy a pleasant and healthful vacation in Massachusetts.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Gertner's Est. 1890 Originators of DANISH PASTRY
CLUB LUNCHEON
Full Course Steak or Chicken Dinner 75c
The Talk of New York
1380 BROADWAY AT 37TH ST.
The 711 Seventh Ave. Store at 47th St. is open Sundays

WARÉ COFFEE SHOP
52 West 39th Street
LUNCHEON 40c, 50c, 75c
DINNER 90c
Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private Room for Social Parties.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

BLACKSTONE CAFETERIA
(FORMERLY AT 86½ PINE STREET)
For Men and Women
82 Stone Street — Near Hanover Square
Closed Saturdays During Summer

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

STADIUM CONCERTS
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
ALBERT COATES, Conductor
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Ave. and 138th St.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. Steinway Piano
PRICES: 25c, 50c, $1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

SUN DIALS
Sun Dials, Solid Bronze with inscription of *"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"* for beautifying your church grounds, gardens, yards, homes, etc. Sent anywhere C. O. D. $7.00 plus transportation.
MESSINGER, Station H, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

PLAY STARTS IN ROQUE TOURNEY

Good Entry Promised for National Championship at Winona Lake

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Games Won	Lost	Points Total	Pr	Ave. Game
Edward Clark	2	0	64		32
G. R. Whitmore	1	0	32		32
F. E. Pomerleau	1	0	32		32
O. E. Barnhart	1	1	46		23
O. D. Barnhart	0	1	18		18
C. R. Zimmerman	1	1	35		17½
G. T. Franklin	0	1	8		8
H. L. Smith	0	2	6		6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 2—With the national championship as the coveted stake, roque stars from all parts of the country are gathering here for competition in the annual national tournament of the American Roque League. The tournament was scheduled to start Monday morning, but the day was given over largely to registration and practice games. The first tournament games were staged late in the afternoon and showed outstanding players, including two former national champions, in action.

Second division play has not yet started. Among the first division players already entered are Edward Clark of Providence, R. I., most spectacular of all roquers; H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., 1929 national champion; F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., Pacific Coast champion; O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, defeated in the West Coast semiannual tournament last February by only two points; W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the Roque League and a veteran player. Other first division players already entered are Fred E. Pomerleau of Long Beach, Calif.; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago; G. T. Franklin, Chicago; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind.; G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill. Other players are expected from Indianapolis, Cleveland and Westerville, Ohio.

The tournament committee named by President W. H. Hoagland is as follows: C. R. Zimmerman, chairman; H. L. Smith, G. R. Whitmore, G. T. Franklin and A. D. Gammill, Westerville, Ohio.

In addition to tournament games there will be numerous five-game series for various cups and special trophies.

The opening games brought numerous upsets. H. L. Smith, the 1929 United States champion, lost to Pomerleau, 32 to 6, and he was practically eliminated from championship when he was shut out, 32 to 0, by Eddie Clark. The second upset came when Zimmerman defeated O. E. Barnhart, 32 to 14.

Scores of the opening games in the first division follow:

G. R. Whitmore 32, O. D. Barnhart 18; O. E. Barnhart 32, G. T. Franklin 8; Edward Clark 32, C. R. Zimmerman 3; F. E. Pomerleau 32, H. L. Smith 6; C. R. Zimmerman 32, O. E. Barnhart 14; Edward Clark 32, H. L. Smith 0.

McDiarmid Wins From Junior Coen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2—Seven of the strikers against the edict of the Sea Bright management, requiring them to remain in the tournament or pay their own hotel bills, failed to get beyond the first round of the singles in the annual invitation tournament of the Meadow Club, for men, yesterday. Eugene H. McCauliff, Wilbur F. Coen Jr., J. Gilbert Hall, Joseph L. Coughlin, Henry M. Culley, Martin Buxby and Jacob H Hess Jr., all met with defeat in succession. It does not matter here, however, as they were invited for the week anyhow.

The most sensational defeat came to Coen, as the Kansas City youth, once the partner of William T. Tilden 2d, was put out by John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, never ranked in national play. 2—6, 6—1, 6—2. R. Norris Williams 2d was responsible for the elimination of McCauliff after a hard battle, at 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., recovered from his recent foot trouble, was responsible for the elimination of Hall, 6—3, 6—3, while Frederic Mercur accounted for Hess, 6—3, 6—3, and Edward W. Burns of the Crescent Athletic Club disposed of Coughlin. The other two fell victims to the seeded players, Clifford S. Sutter scoring over Culley, 6—3, 6—2, and Keith Gledhill putting out Buxby, 6—4, 6—4.

The other two seeded players also came through, though R. Berkeley Bell was carried to three sets by Jack P. Tidball, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0. Sidney B. Wood Jr., Sea Bright winner, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Sidney B Wood Jr., New York, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—4, 6—3.
R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, defeated E. H. McCauliff, New York, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6.
John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated J. G. Hall, South Orange, 6—3, 6—3.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Jack P. Tidball, Hollywood, Calif., 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.
E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, defeated Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5.
Clayton Lee Burwell Jr., Charlotte, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—3, 6—3.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 9—7, 6—4.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, 6—3, 6—2.
Richard T. Murphy, Utica, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 6—3.
Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.
Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated Martin Buxby, Austin, Texas, 6—4, 6—4.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—4, 11—9.
Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, 6—3, 6—3.
Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated Walter Martin, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

BULGARIA WINNER OF BALKAN TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg. — The winning by Bulgaria of the Balkan football championship is one of the first international victories of any sort which this country has won since the war and brought unusual joy to the people.

The tournament was held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, in July, and consisted of a series of games among Bulgaria, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece. Albania is not yet a member of the Balkan Football League, while Turkey did not feel sufficiently prepared to send a team.

Bulgaria won all three of its games, much to the surprise of the other contestants, which were ranked somewhat higher. Bulgaria was considered an "outsider" and this made the victory seem all the sweeter. Yugoslavia was second and Roumania third.

Sussex Takes Lead In Cricket Race

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 2—Sussex, southern favorite for the 1932 English intercounty cricket championship, took the lead in the standing for the first time yesterday as a result of its two-day victory over Middlesex at Hove. The winners now lead the race with 186 points against 182 for Kent and 180 for Yorkshire.

Kent, which has been the pacemaker for the last few weeks, was defeated in a quick-time match at Canterbury by Gloucestershire, a side which hasn't been doing too well this season. Consequently Kent's stock dropped considerably as it has played three games more than Sussex and now is four points behind.

In the match at Hove where Sussex won by an innings and 37 runs the feature of the game was the brilliant bowling of M. W. Tate, renowned Sussex all rounder, who is considered likely to fill one of the three remaining vacancies in the Marylebone Cricket Club's team for Australia this winter. During the course of the match Tate took 13 wickets for 58 runs and also contributed a lively 50 to Sussex's score. Middlesex's innings were 140 and 98, the highest contribution coming from J. W. Hearne with 44 in the first venture. The winners' knock produced 275. James Langridge had 57 not out.

The match at Canterbury where Gloucestershire was victorious by nine wickets was Kent's sixth out of 11 home fixtures that it has concluded in two days. Kent opened the match with an innings of 163, C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire veteran, taking six wickets for 83 and Gloucestershire then gathered 325 including a bright three-figure effort from W. R. Hammond who hit 136. Kent's second innings produced 197, leaving the visitors in need of 35 runs for victory. These they obtained with the loss of one wicket.

France Winner Of Team Foils Title

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2 (AP)— In competition so close that it was necessary to decide the victor on points, France was declared winner early today over Italy in the team foil finals of the 1932 Olympic Games. Italy was the 1928 champion. The bouts ended in an 8 to 8 tie, and the French fencers were declared victors when the judges ruled they had scored 62 points to the Italians' 58.

France and Italy began the final match shortly after midnight after the United States team had been eliminated from a three-way tie.

The United States had beaten France on points in one competition, but in another match of the round robin play, had lost 10 to 6. Italy defeated the United States 9 to 1.

By being among the last three survivors, the American fencers automatically took third place, the highest Olympic rating they ever have won. The results of the competition:

France defeated Italy 8 to 8 (points 62 to 58).
United States defeated Argentina 10 to 6.
Denmark defeated Mexico 11 to 5.
Italy defeated Mexico 16 to 0.
France defeated Argentina 12 to 4.
United States defeated France 8 to 8 (points 60 to 54).
Italy defeated Denmark 12 to 4.
United States defeated Denmark 9 to 7.
France defeated Denmark 10 to 6.
Italy defeated United States 11 to 5.
France defeated United States 10 to 6.
Italy defeated United States 9 to 1.

With one defending champion out of the way and another in a precarious position, catch-as-catch-can grapplers of Finland, United States, Sweden, France and Hungary today led in the quest for 1932 Olympic crowns.

Osvald Kapp, husky little Estonian who won the lightweight title at Amsterdam in 1928, was eliminated after two straight defeats in the opening rounds. He lost to Charles Pacome, France, and then to Charles Karpati, Hungary.

The big surprise came in the light heavyweight class, when Pete Mehringer, American from the University of Kansas, conquered Thure Sjostedt, Sweden, defending champion. Mehringer immediately was installed a favorite.

Finland started today's matches with five undefeated wrestlers. The United States claimed four, Sweden three, Hungary and France two each, and Canada, Germany, Australia, Japan and Greece one each.

Conewago Victor On Lake Ontario

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 2 (AP)—The American yacht Conewago captured the first race of the Canada's cup series in Lake Ontario here yesterday, after trailing the Canadian challenger Invader II for more than half of the contest. Soon after the third lap started, Skipper Wilmot V. Castle overhauled the Canadian racer and sped across the finish line 35 seconds ahead.

The brilliant finish marked a dramatic climax to a colorful yachting contest, witnessed by thousands on the shore of Lake Ontario.

With a brisk northeast wind and bright sun overhead, the race got under way promptly at 1 p. m. Skipper Walter Windeyer of the Canadian yacht gained the weather position, and the Invader forged steadily ahead of the defending Conewago.

The challenger maintained its lead for the first two legs, but on the third as they neared the outward buoy, Conewago overhauled the Invader and maintained its lead to the finish, crossing the line at 4:04 p. m.

RED SOX TRADE WITH YANKS

Wilcy Moore, veteran right-handed relief pitcher, has been traded to the New York Yankees for Gordon Rhodes, also a right-handed boxman, according to an announcement just made by the management of the Boston Red Sox. Waivers were asked on both players. Rhodes is a graduate of the University of Utah and has been with the Yankees about three years. The Red Sox secured Moore from St. Paul in the 1930 draft.

FAVORITES WIN AT MAIDSTONE

Virginia Rice Downs Ann Page 7-5, 6-4—Mrs. Pittman, England, Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2—Favorites came through without undue exertion yesterday, when the Maidstone Club started its annual women's invitation lawn tennis tournament with the first round of the singles. All the seeded players won their first-round matches with ease, with the exception of Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., whose match was postponed until today.

The usual local contingent, customary at these tourneys, all fell before the visitors, while others to be eliminated included Ann Page of Philadelphia, Mary Clare Cottman of Baltimore, Alison Harrison, also of Philadelphia, Grace Surber of New York, and Eugenia Sampson of Chicago, making her first eastern visit. Miss Page made the best fight, carrying Virginia B. Rice, Boston, to extra games in the first set, before the latter won at 7—5, 6—4.

The best match of the day resulted in a victory for Mary Greef of Kansas City, over Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, as the latter took the first set easily and the initial game of the second set, only to lose every game for the balance of the match, scored at 2—6, 6—1, 6—0. The summary:

MAIDSTONE CLUB WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

First Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Florence S. Le Boutillier, Westbury, 6—2, 6—1.
Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Edith Betts, Tuxedo, 6—0, 6—0.
Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mary B. Gibbs, Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.
Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Helen Tuohy, Easthampton, 6—0, 6—0.
Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Marion Tuohy, Easthampton, 6—1, 6—0.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Ann Page, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, 1—6, 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman, England, defeated Mary Clare Cottman, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs. Walter A. Burke, Stamford, Conn., defeated Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Easthampton 7—5, 6—4.
Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.
Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, defeated Eugenia Sampson, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., won from Mrs. David Stone, Easthampton, by default.
Mrs. Frederick McBride, New York, defeated Mary A. Waller, Easthampton, 6—0, 6—0.
Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, won from Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, by default.

Cleveland Shut Out by Walberg

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	33	.676
Philadelphia	62	42	.596
Cleveland	58	43	.574
Washington	56	45	.554
Detroit	51	47	.520
St. Louis	46	54	.460
Chicago	33	64	.340
Boston	26	73	.263

RESULTS AUG. 1

New York 6, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 0.
Washington at Chicago (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

George Walberg won a tight pitching battle from Wes Ferrell yesterday in the American League, to give Philadelphia a 1-to-0 victory over the Cleveland Indians. The A's won three straight from their rivals. The New York Yankees made it three in a row over Detroit by the score of 6 to 3. These were the only games scheduled.

Walberg yielded only four scattered safeties, while the Athletics touched Ferrell for only five. The big Cleveland right-hander allowed just two hits in eight innings, but was found for three in the ninth and one run. Cochrane scored the run and McNair drove him in. Walberg made two of the five Philadelphia hits, and pitched his second successive shutout. Cleveland has not scored a run in 22 consecutive innings.

Danny MacFayden kept 11 Detroit hits scattered, while his team mates were making the most of their 12 safeties. Lazzeri and Crosetti starred at second base and shortstop respectively, the former accepting nine chances and the latter 12 without an error. Babe Ruth's batting streak was ended when he failed to hit safely in the first inning and then received four bases on balls. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Ferrell and Sewell. Umpires—Ormsby, Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 33m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	12	0
Detroit	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	3

Batteries—MacFayden and Jorgens; Whitehill, Wyatt and Ruel, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Whitehall. Umpires—Nallin and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 8m.

KIRKWOOD LEADS GOLF TEST

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian golf champion but now of Glenside, Penna., near here, yesterday led the local pros in their 36-hole qualifying test for the national P. G. A. championship at Philmont Country Club. After three-putting the first four greens, Kirkwood settled down to catch up to old man par. He posted a two-round card of 70—70—140 to win undisputed possession of first place. "Big Ed" Dudley, Concordville, Penna., was second with 72—73—145. Clarence Hackney, Northfield, N. J., present holder of the Philadelphia open title, was one stroke behind Dudley with 74—72—146. Others who qualified were Joe Coble, 152, Philmont; Ed Ginther, 153, Newark, Del.; Charles Schneider, 153, Melrose, and George Smith, 154, Moorestown, N. J.

DEAUPRE SHOOTS SUB-PAR GOLF

PONTIAC, Mich., Aug. 2 (AP)—Orm Deaupre, Detroit, shot a sub-par 71—72—143 yesterday to lead Michigan's six qualifiers for the National Professional Golfers' Association tournament to be played at St. Paul, starting Aug. 30. The others are: Al Watrous, Detroit, 73—72—145; Tommy Armour, Detroit, 74—72—146; Walter C. Hagen, Detroit, 75—72—147; Tommy Filmore, Detroit, 72—77—149; Leo Fraser, Saginaw, 71—79—150. Jose Jurado, the Argentina champion, who is playing in the Detroit district this season, tied with Fraser at 150, but shot a 39 to Fraser's 36 in the nine-hole playoff.

YANKEES RETURN PHILLIPS

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2 (AP)—The New York Yankees yesterday announced the return of Catcher Eddie Phillips to their Newark farm in the International League. Phillips was borrowed from Newark on the suspension of Dickey, who will return to the Yankee lineup in Chicago Thursday.

Four Olympic Records Crash Out of Five Second-Day Events

(Continued from Page 1)

world. The runners, too, felt the tenseness, and when they were crouched at their marks, twice had to be called back before a perfect start was made. First it was Jonath who quivered and fell forward with anxiety. Then three runners all plunged forward and had to be called back.

The third attempt was successful. Yoshioka, as usual, unleashed a terrific burst of speed and lead by three yards in the first 20 meters of the race. Then big, well-muscled Metcalfe gathered momentum and began to cut down the lead of the flying Japanese. At the halfway mark they were abreast. Metcalfe gradually pulled away. All the while stocky Eddie Tolan pumped his short, stocky legs down lane No. 7—three lanes away from Metcalfe—and at the 90-meter mark the two Negroes were apparently abreast. As he came up on the tape, Tolan unleashed the extra burst of speed for which his finishes are noted, and flashed to a six-inch victory over his teammate. Jonath, in third place, was three feet behind Metcalfe.

Volmari Iso-Hollo of Finland, who placed second in the 10,000-meter run Sunday, came back yesterday to set an Olympic record in the 3000-meter steeplechase semifinal run. Thomas Evenson of Great Britain had just lowered the steeplechase mark from 9m. 21.8s to 9m. 18.8s, in the first semifinal run.

Iso-Hollo either wanted to vindicate his defeat at the hands of Janus Z. Kusocinski, Poland, in the 10,000-meter run, or he desired to see that Evenson's mark was immediately bettered, for he took the lead in the fourth lap and never was seriously threatened.

Finn Romps Home

J. P. McCluskey, United States, made his bid in the final lap, but Iso-Hollo increased his space around the last curve, making McCluskey cover extra distance. Then the Finn, coming down the home stretch with a two-yard lead, called words of encouragement to the battling McCluskey.

The latter gave all he had and 20 yards from the tape came within a yard of the slender Finn. With 10 yards to go, Iso-Hollo loosed extra power and jovially romped to a three-yard victory. He will be, unquestionably, the man to beat in the finals. His time today was 9m. 14.6s.

Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, won the 400-meter hurdle finals, finishing two yards ahead of Glenn F. Hardin of the United States. F. Morgan Taylor of the United States was third and Lord David G. B. C. Burghley of Great Britain was fourth. Tisdall's time was 51.8s., which if allowed, would have been both a world record and a new Olympic mark. Unfortunately Tisdall knocked over the last hurdle, thus disqualifying him from the new marks. An Olympic record of 52s. flat was awarded Hardin.

Ireland Takes Hammer Throw

With a mighty heave of 176ft. 11¼in., Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland, won the hammer throw. Ville Porhloa, Finland, was second, and Peter E. Zaremba, United States, third.

Three heats were held in the 1000-meter cycling event at the Rose Bowl, Pasadena, last night. The first heat was won by Louis Chaillott, France, the second by Jacobus Van Egmond, Holland, and the third by Edgor Gray, Australia. Robert Thomas, United States, won the reclassification for third-place men in 13.1s. Marchiori, Canada, was second and Gambino, Mexico, third.

Italy won the first heat in the 4000-meter pursuit cycling race in 4m. 52.9s., an Olympic record. The team was made up of Cimatti, Borsari, Pedretti and Chilardi. Canada was second in this heat in 5m. 1.4s. Elliott, Robbins, Rush and Hunt made up the Canadian quartet.

Great Britain won the second heat in 4m. 57.9s., Harvell, Holland, Johnson and Southall composing the team. Testa, Berti, Ade and Allen, representing the United States, finished second in this heat in 5m. 17.4s.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

100-Meter Dash (109.3 Yards), Semi-finals, Qualifying Three Each for Finals

First Heat—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (1 foot); second, Daniel J. Joubert, South Africa (6 inches); third, Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan (1 foot); fourth, Percy Williams, Canada (1 foot); fifth, Allan Elliot, New Zealand (6 inches); sixth, Helmuth Koernig, Germany. Time—10.7s.

Second Heat—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (1 foot); second, George S. Simpson, U. S. A. (6 inches); third, Arthur Jonath, Germany (6 inches); fourth, Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (1 foot); fifth, Birchall Pearson, Canada (6 inches); sixth, Harold Wright, Canada. Time—10.6s.

Final—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (6 inches); second, Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (1 foot); third, Arthur Jonath, Germany (6 inches); fourth, George S. Simpson, U. S. A. (1 foot); fifth, Daniel J. Joubert, South Africa (1 foot); sixth, Takayoshi Yoshioka, Japan. Time—10.3s. (New Olympic record and ties world's record set by Percy Williams, Canada, 1930. Old Olympic record of 10.4s. set by Tolan Sunday.)

3000-METER STEEPLECHASE SEMIFINALS (Qualifying Five Each for Finals Saturday)

First Heat—Won by Thomas Evenson, Great Britain (3 yards); second, Walter Pritchard, U. S. A. (100 yards); third, Verner Toivonen, Finland (4 yards); fourth, Giuseppe Lippi, Italy (15 yards); fifth, Nello Bartolini, Italy (75 yards); sixth, Roger Vigneron, France. Time—9m. 18.8s. (New Olympic record—old record, 9m. 21.8s, set by T. A. Loukola, Finland, 1928.)

Second Heat—Won by Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (2 feet); second, Joseph P. McCluskey, U. S. A. (150 yards); third, Glen W. Dawson, N. S. A. (3 yards); fourth, George W. Bailey, Great Britain (75 yards); fifth, Matti Matilainen, Finland (200 yards); sixth, Alfredo Furia, Italy. Time—9m. 14.6s. (new Olympic record—old record 9m. 18.8s., by Iso-Hollo).

400-Meter Hurdles (437.4 Yards)

Finals—Won by Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland (1 yard); second, Glenn F. Hardin, U. S. A. (1 foot); third, F. Morgan Taylor, U. S. A. (6 inches); fourth, Lord David G. B. C. Burghley, Great Britain (2 feet); fifth, Luigi Facceili, Italy (2 yards); sixth, Johan Areskoug, Sweden. Time—51.8s. (Betters world's record of 52 seconds flat set 1928 by Taylor, U. S. A., but will not be accepted, as one hurdle knocked down. Hardin, second finisher, credited with officially tying world's record and setting Olympic record with time of 52s. Old Olympic record 53.4s., held by Lord Burghley and Taylor, 1928.)

16-Pound Hammer Throw

Won by Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland, 176ft. 11¼in.; second, Ville Porhloa, Finland, 171ft. 6¼in.; third, Peter E. Zaremba, U. S. A., 165ft. 1¾in.; fourth, Ossian Skold, Sweden, 161ft. 7½in.; fifth, Grant McDougall, U. S. A., 161ft. 2in.; sixth, Federico Kleger, Argentina, 158ft. 7in.

WOMEN'S 100-METER DASH (TRIAL HEATS QUALIFYING THREE EACH FOR SEMIFINALS)

First Heat—Won by Marie Dollinger, Germany (2 feet); second, Wilhelmina von Bremen, U. S. A. (1 foot); third, Hilda Strike, Canada (2 feet), fourth, Gwendoline Porter, Great Britain (1 foot); fifth, Marjorie Clark, South Africa. Time—12.2s. (Equals Olympic record set by Betty Robinson, U. S. A. 1928).

Second Heat—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh) Poland (2 yards); second, Mary Frizzell, Canada (1 yard); third, Sumiko Watanabe, Japan (1 yard); fourth, Elisabeth du Mee, Holland. Time—11.9s. (New Olympic record—Betters world's record of 12s., held by Myrtle A. Cook, Canada, 1928, and Tolina Schuurman, Holland, 1930).

Third Heat—Won by Tolina Schuurman, Holland (1 yard); second, Mary Vendervleit, Canada (6 inches); third, Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain (2 yards); fourth, Alice Wearne, Australia (1 yard); fifth, Ethel Harrington, U. S. A. (2 feet); sixth, Tako Shibata, Japan. Time—12.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Elizabeth Wilde, U. S. A. (2 yards); second, Cornelia Aalten, Holland (1 yard); third, Thelma Kench, New Zealand (2 yards); fourth, Asa Dogura, Japan (10 yards); fifth, Ethel Johnson, Great Britain. Time—12.4s.

Semifinals, Qualifying Three Each for Finals

First Heat—Won by Hilda Strike, Canada (6 inches); second, Elizabeth Wilde, U. S. A.; third, Marie Dollinger, Germany; fourth, Tolina Schuurman, Holland; fifth, Sumiko Watanabe, Japan (1 foot); sixth, Thelma Kench, New Zealand. Time—12.4s.

Second Heat—Won by Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh), Poland (2 feet); second, Wilhelmina von Bremen, U. S. A. (1 foot); third, Eileen Hiscock, Great Britain (1 yard); fourth, Mary Vendervleit, Canada (2 yards); fifth, Mary Frizzell, Canada (1 yard); sixth, Cornelia Aalten, Holland. Time—11.9s. (duplicates winner's own world and Olympic time in first trials).

CHARLES CLARE MEDALIST

BARRINGTON, R. I., Aug. 2 (AP)—Charles Clare of New Haven, Conn., playing from the Race Brook Club, was the medalist in the seventh annual New England amateur golf championship at the Rhode Island Country Club yesterday with a 36-hole total of 148. The former Connecticut champion was 72 in the morning, enjoying a one-hole lead over N. E. Kellenberger of Winthrop and Bobby Grant of Hartford, who were tied for second at that point. All three of these players had higher scores in the afternoon, but Clare kept his to 76 and was three strokes ahead of the other two at the finish.

Phillies Pound Pirate Pitching

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	41	.590
Chicago	53	48	.541
Philadelphia	54	50	.519
Boston	51	50	.505
Brooklyn	50	52	.490
St. Louis	48	52	.480
New York	48	53	.489
Cincinnati	44	61	.419

RESULTS AUG. 1

Philadelphia 18, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Only games scheduled.

The Phillies from Philadelphia, looking stronger and more like pennant winners as the days slip by, yesterday won their third straight game from the league-leading Pittsburgh Pirates in the National league, 18 to 5. After the victory, the Phillies were just seven games out of first place. The St. Louis Cardinals, behind Tex Carleton, defeated the Boston Braves, 4 to 2. These were the only games scheduled.

The Phillies swept the Pirates off their feet with 23 hits, including nine doubles, a triple and a home run. George Davis, Whitney and Virgil Davis each pounded out four safeties for the winners, the last-named driving in six runs. George Gibson of the Pirates used four pitchers, and not one was effective against the heavy slugging of the Phillies, who scored seven runs in the fourth and came back with seven more in the fifth. Flint Rhem pitched and won his twelfth game of the season.

Tex Carleton, Cardinal rookie, limited the Braves to seven hits. His control was almost perfect, as he gave only one base on balls. The Cards made 11 hits off Bob Brown and Ben Cantwell, all of them singles. Three fast double plays helped keep Carleton out of trouble. Brown's double was the only extra-base hit of the contest. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	7	7	0	2	0	x	18	23	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	5	11	1

Batteries—Rhem and V. Davis; Meine, Brame, Spencer, Chagnon and Padden. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Barr, Donnelly and Quigley. Time—1h. 51m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	4	11	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	7	1

Batteries—Carleton and Wilson; Brown, Cantwell and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Rigler. Time—2h. 40m.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKHEATH, Eng. — The first women's international bowls match ever played took place here, July 15, when the English ladies defeated those of Wales by a single shot. The scores were 113 to 112.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 82

ROY HAMPTON SPENCER

Washington Senators, American League

Born in Scranton, N. C., Feb. 22, 1900. Five feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Raleigh club of the Piedmont League in 1921. Had a trial with Detroit Tigers in 1922, but did not take part in any championship games. With Omaha and Denver in the Western League in 1923; Augusta of South Atlantic League in 1923; Birmingham of Southern Association in 1924, and Indianapolis of American Association in 1928. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1922—Detroit, American League		0	.000
1925—Pittsburgh, National League	C	14	.214
1926—Pittsburgh, National League	C	28	.396
1927—Pittsburgh, National League	C	38	283
1929—Washington, American League	C	50	155
1930—Washington, American League	C	93	.255
1931—Washington, American League	C	145	273

SCOTLAND WINNER OF BOWLS HONORS

QUADRANGULAR INTERNATIONAL BOWLS STANDING

Country	Won	Lost	Shots For	Shots Agst	Pts
Scotland	3	0	349	241	6
England	2	1	332	265	4
Wales	1	2	264	318	2
Ireland	0	3	229	341	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland — Scotland, without a single defeat recorded against it, won the international bowls trophy for the first time since 1928, at the quadrangular international tournament, at Queen's Park here, July 13, 14 and 15.

Wales, the titleholder, beaten also by England, could finish only in third place, and Ireland, for the second year in succession, failed to register a win. The scores:

Scotland defeated England by 106 shots to 89.
Scotland defeated Ireland by 121 shots to 70.
Scotland defeated Wales by 113 shots to 82.
England defeated Ireland by 123 shots to 74.
England defeated Wales by 120 shots to 85.
Wales defeated Ireland by 97 shots to 85.

BORG WARNER PROFIT DROPS

Borg Warner Corporation reports first half net profit of $431,127, equal to 26 cents a common share, against $1,077,130, or 77 cents a share in the same 1931 period.

BRITISH SWIMMER WINS THIRD TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKEGNESS, Eng.—R. H. Leivers, a youthful 17-year-old swimmer of Longton, Staffordshire, who is one of Britain's representatives at the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, added a third national title to his credit here, July 16, when he won the Amateur Swimming Association's half-mile championship. Leivers won in 11m. 27s. from Norman Wainwright of Hanley, who has also been chosen for Los Angeles, and the holder, A. Taylor, Salford City Police, who was third. The time is the second fastest ever accomplished in this race. The record is held by Jean Taris, France, who did 11m. 19 4-5s. in 1929. Earlier this year Leivers had won the 440-yard (salt water) and 500-yard championships.

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FARM SUCCESS FOUND TO NEED REVISED BASES

U. S. Warned It Must Learn to Do With Plenty, as It Has With Little

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 2—The four corner stones upon which progressive agriculture must be built are—organization; education and research; a sound land policy with equality in legislation, and a reduction in taxes and cost of government, according to Mr. Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, speaking here on July 30 on "The Challenge of Abundance."

"We are witnessing the paradox of the ages, for we have so much, and yet we are so poor," he said. "America has conquered the wilderness, hardship, crop failures and floods, but apparently is unable to cope with the challenge of abundance. We as a people know how to live with too little, but apparently we have not solved the problem of too much.

"As far as the farmer is concerned, the answer to the challenge of abundance is not in reduced efficiency, but in gearing production methods to the needs of the present hour."

The Need to Organize

Mr. Taber stressed the need of organization as the first of the four corner stones of agricultural progress. Along with organization must come marketing conditions which will give the producer a larger share of what the consumer pays, he held.

"The second corner stone is education and research," he continued. "Research is as essential to the farmer as to any other walk of life, for the farmer must know the truth of the problems which face him, and this can be done only by bringing him the true facts."

"Third, there must be a sound land policy. For 100 years we have gone on the policy of expansion. That was proper in its time, but it is out of place today. Now there are millions of marginal acres which should go back into forests.

"Unfortunately there are some people who seem to think that they can solve the unemployment problem by sending the unemployed back to the farm. There are some in the cities who possibly could succeed on the farm, but it is unfair to send them back without finances, equipment or livestock.

Too Much Government Aid

"On the other hand, if the Government undertakes to subsidize them, it will be as unfair as the Government policy has been for the last century. The Government was unfair to the farmer when the Congress before the present one appropriated $500,000,000 to take care of the farmers' surplus and then appropriated another $275,000,000 to build Hoover Dam, to raise more surplus. It is time to stop all irrigation and reclamation projects at Government expense.

"The fourth corner stone is the reduction of taxes and governmental expense. During the last year the expenses of government were over 20 per cent of the taxes, and we know that when this expense exceeds one-fifth of the income, disaster is ahead. Reduction can and must come through elimination and consolidation.

"These corner stones must rest on the bedrock of moral and spiritual things. We have trusted to the material, and it has failed us."

Boston Map Shows Historical Shrines

Visitors to Boston may now question police officers for directions to historic points of interest, and be assured of correct answers in the form of a map, which will include a description of and directions to almost every historical shrine in the city.

The map is being distributed by the information section of the National Society of Puritan Descendants, organized to perpetuate the history and traditions of early settlers.

The guide takes in all of downtown Boston. Numbers and a key section denote the locations of tablets, houses and other interesting spots, such as the Anne Hutchinson monument, the James Otis Homestead, Benjamin Franklin's birthplace, first Quaker Meeting House, Paul Revere's Shop, the scene of the Boston Massacre, etc.

Germans Put Food Shops on Wheels

Food vendors in Germany are "going modern" by putting their stores on wheels, Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, says. Housewives meet the traveling stores at specified places and buy their food supplies for the day.

A fleet of 85 "grocery stores," carrying 110 staple grocery lines, start out each morning to serve the population of Berlin, making more than 1600 selling stops to dispense their merchandise. All kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables, meats, poultry, eggs, bakery products, canned goods and other food items are carried.

The goods are sorted and packed before loading on the trucks, from which they are sold at retail prices, according to the most up-to-date merchandising methods.

LABOR FAILS TO PASS DEFENSE OF B. E. F.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—A resolution presented to the forty-seventh annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its second day's meeting in the Bancroft Hotel today, protesting treatment of the bonus marchers, aroused heated discussion and was referred back to the resolutions committee for amendment.

Resolutions adopted asked the state to force public utility corporations making large dividends to cease paying them and to pay higher wages to their employees and to put more employees to work; appealed to Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California for the exoneration and pardon of Thomas J. Mooney; requested the President to name a member of the federation on the Home Loan Commission; demanded the elimination of labor-saving machinery in the hat, boot and shoe crafts so that members of these crafts might be returned to work.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2—Mr. John F. Griffin, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, announces that all the service clubs in New Hampshire, all the chambers of commerce and every city and town government in the State, have been asked to join in the movement to make August a real safety month.

Mr. Griffin said that a four-week program had been mapped out, in which many of the gasoline filling stations will assist, in the conspicuous display of posters. These posters will also be displayed at advantageous points along the trunk lines of the State, as well as on connecting country roads, and will consist of warnings to the motorists against careless driving and excessive speed.

MARBLEHEAD SALE BENEFITS CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 2—The entire door receipts and 5 per cent of the money taken in sales at the King Hooper Mansion, here, from Aug. 6 to 13 are to be donated to the Children's Island Sanitarium, according to the ladies' committee of the organization.

This benefit is being sponsored by Mrs. William T. Aldrich and the ladies' committee. The mansion, which is located at 8 Lee Street, is furnished entirely in colonial antiques.

Listening-In at Ottawa

By a Staff Correspondent

Ottawa is rich in memories. If you doubt it visit the National Museum. There you will find the fossilized remains of dinosaurs which roamed the river courses of Canada 50,000,000 years ago. I asked the curator how he could estimate the time with such accuracy. He said by the disintegration of minerals. Of course a few years either way do not matter. We like round numbers ourselves, and hence are partial to ciphers.

* * *

The Irish Free State stands alone among the delegations to the Imperial Economic Conference in that it does not have a single honorable member. That, of course, should not be misread. All its members are honorable, but there, there are no honorable members.

* * *

Talking of the Irish delegation, it is no surprise to learn that Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, head of the delegation, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for Dominions, were engaged in an animated but obviously friendly conversation for an hour at the National Gallery the other evening. Nor is it a surprise to hear that Mr. Thomas and two of the Irish delegates were playing a friendly game of bridge at the Château. That is once at least when both sides placed their cards squarely on the table. A little fraternizing makes the whole world kin.

* * *

Hush! The delegates to the conference must have their sleep. As soon as the hour of midnight strikes, the silence of the woods is upon the streets. No rumbling milk wagon or swishing automobile is allowed to break the stillness of the night near the Château. Only the sandman may steal within the precious precincts.

* * *

Observers at the National Gallery recently had an amusing moment watching Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts, much-loved Canadian author and poet, glancing at his own portrait while he ate cake and sipped ice cream. What was he thinking? We had the pleasure of his company that evening, but we never found out. He is too kind to be critical, so we conclude he must have been complimentary to the artist.

* * *

Some day I would like to return to Ottawa unencumbered by a pen and salvage some of the thousands if not millions of dollars' worth of logs which lie at the bottom of the Ottawa River. What is said of trees, that there is as much out of sight as there is in view, might well be said of the logs in this swift-flowing stream.

* * *

Critics are not lacking at the conference. We have heard a number of them with amusement, and received the impression that some of the countries represented are trying to build houses from the roof downward. The contrary, of course, is true, as substantial foundations for new financial and economic structures are being laid.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN QUEBEC LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—While official figures relative to the operations of the Quebec Liquor Commission during the past fiscal year ending April 30, 1932, are not yet available, it is learned from the Department of Provincial Revenue that a decline of $5,000,000 is forecast, as compared with the preceding 12 months.

It is estimated, approximately, that the value of sales by the commission between May 1, 1931, and April, 30, 1932, will be about $17,500,000, as compared to $22,711,639 the previous year. Total sales of the commission shows 550,000 gallons of spirituous liquors, and a little less than 1,000,000 gallons of wine.

LUMBER MILL ON FULL TIME

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Aug. 2 (AP)—The Tatum Lumber Company near here resumed full time operations today. It employs approximately 250 men in its sawmill and many more in its logging camps. The mill recently has been operating on a part-time schedule.

EARLY SETTLERS HONORED BY ORILLIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Attended by a number of braves, Chief John Bigwind, hereditary Indian chief, marched with those taking part in the pioneer parade in Orillia recently to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the arrival there of white settlers. In the parade, masked marchers wore many kinds of old-fashioned costume. Many of the Indians were from the near-by reserve at Rama.

One of the oldest towns in Canada, the vicinity of Orillia was visited by Champlain in 1616. In 1832 it first became a white settlement. The first municipality in Canada to develop water power and install a publicly owned hydroelectric plant, Orillia has been made famous by Prof. Stephen Leacock's "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town."

Prince Offers World Coöperation As Goal of Deliberations at Ottawa

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Do nothing at the Ottawa Conference to make world trade more difficult, was the admonition conveyed by Prince George on behalf of his brother, the Prince of Wales, at the recent annual Canadian Dominion dinner here.

Every effort should be made at Ottawa, the Prince said, to "put heart into the world and to concert measures in which other countries may later coöperate." Though the British Empire cannot solve the world's problems, it can give a lead in the right direction. "In our present distresses," he said, "a feeling that a right first step has been taken might do much to revive confidence."

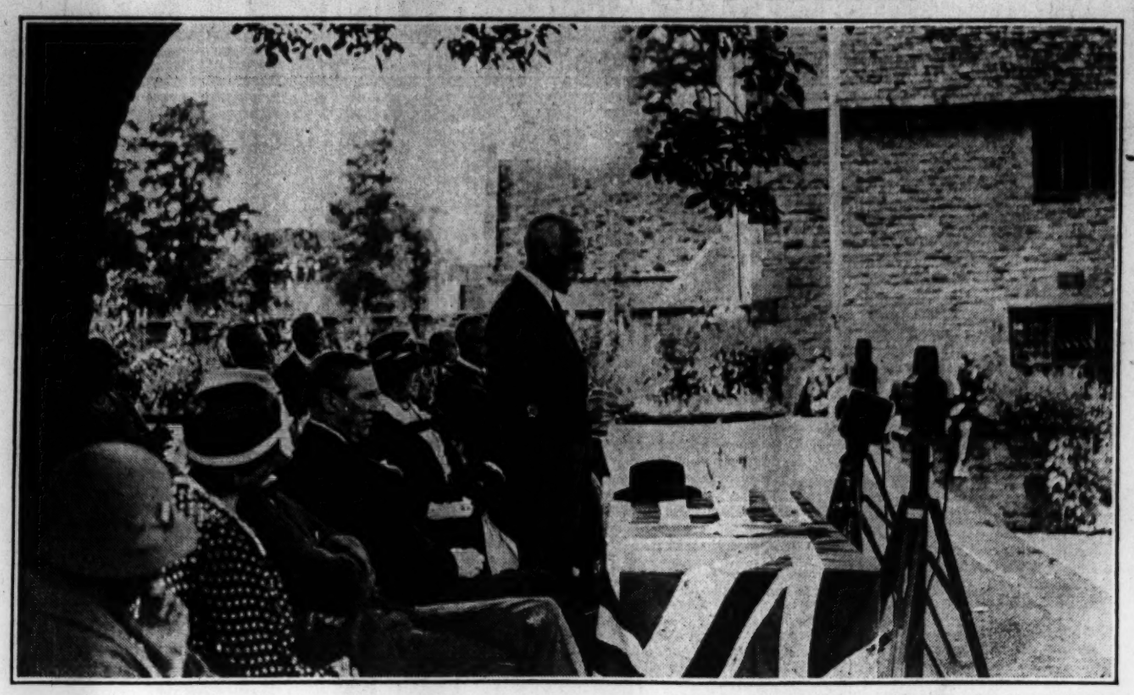
If, for instance, an upward movement in wholesale prices could be started, this would be of far greater benefit to producers all over the Empire than any that could follow measures conceived in a more exclusive attitude, Prince George declared.

The Prince stated that the later stages of the world recession have undoubtedly been made more acute by "an outbreak of trade restrictions of every kind, of which tariffs are now a comparatively mild form, so severe as to threaten nothing less than the strangulation of world trade."

"These restrictions," he continued, "may well appear necessary to a country anxious for its balance of trade or for the stability of its currency. But when its neighbors follow suit, the good results are lost and and only the evil remains."

He appealed to the Ottawa Conference to "give a lead which will help to restore confidence and so to raise the level of prices," thereby bringing a "message of hope to a world trade which seems to be in the grip of almost universal restrictions."

America and Britain Meet at the Crossroads



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Planet News, Ltd., From Acme P. & A.

ANDREW W. MELLON SPEAKS AT WASHINGTON ANCESTRAL HOME

Sulgrave Manor Near Banbury in England Is Where George Washington's Ancestors Lived and Now It Is an English-Speaking People's Shrine, Ivy-Covered and Permeated With the Tradition of the Man Who Changed British History.

The bicentennial celebrations in England held not long ago were participated in by many English and Americans, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Mellon, was one of the speakers. The third figure, reading from the lower left-hand corner, is Lord Lee of Fareham, chairman of the Sulgrave Manor Board. Many comments were heard about the world amity expressed by the English interest in the Washington family.

Music That Radio Gives Mexico Threatens Airs of Ancient Land

Peons Listen Reverently to Classics of Italian Opera Played by Military Bands, but Are Assailed by Broadway Jazz Over the Ether

By HOWLAND COX

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The influence of the radio upon Mexican music is a riddle confronting that country south of the Rio Grande.

Walk along the thoroughfares of Mexico City, or the other cities in that ancient land, and, if there are stores, the radio is telling its musical story in its own way. Generally, the compositions range from jazz to the crooning melodies of the saxophone; the bridge between the two is ridiculously short.

There is seldom an effort to radiocast even the well-written popular music of the day. It is the music for the feet, for the Mexicans are an emotional people. Music has stirred them and will stir them. Like the coming of foreigners with new ideas and customs, so may the music of the air bring new musical thoughts to the peoples of the cities. Fortunately, Mexico has its Indians, some 60 to 70 per cent of its population, speaking 26 different languages or dialects. They are the group that might hold Mexico to its appreciation of the artistic.

But somehow there comes a thought that Mexico's musical future lies in the hands of its band masters, its composers, its orchestras, its conservatories and its shopkeepers. If they would hold to the melodies of yesterday and the finer Mexican compositions of today, jazz invasion would beat its air lengths against the snow-topped mountains of the Mexican highlands, and go echoing back to the United States.

Progress Through the Ages

Three times have the Mexican people had national music pulled up by the roots. Once by the aborigines when the first compositions were fused into sacred and dance music for the Indians; once when the Spaniards coming with Cortés introduced religious music, and once in 1912 when the movement to popularize the Mexican song, canción Mexicana, and some of the regional dances, was undertaken.

Down through the centuries, from an era no man has yet been able definitely to determine, have come the composition of the Aztecs and Yaquis, and others. Among the Indians music was indispensable to the customs of life and the organization of the community. Political, social and religious ceremonies centered around dances and songs.

In the early days music with the Aztecs was æsthetic. It appealed to the true sense of beauty and spirit. It was a music for vocal and instrumental assemblies heard in the great open places among the mountains and on the plains. It was gripping in its intensity, yet it was music simple and melodious, moving with perfect freedom and cadence, and massive, because of its volume, necessary that the hundreds of dancers might sing it to the accompaniment of the huehetl, a wooden drum, and the teponaxtles, the modern marimbas or xylophones. Today, such music is seldom heard.

With the Yaquis, music was martial. Intensity, brevity and strength marked its composition. The Yaquis were a nomadic race, too impatient for the peaceful pursuit of agriculture.

Comes Down to Jazz

And so it is that Mexican music has sung, danced and played its way down through the centuries, offering the haunting melodies of the aborigines; the mixed Spanish and Indian odes and ballads; the songs of the troubadours; dances, religious and profane; folk songs, pastorales and romances; music of the city; the professional composers, concert and chamber music, and melodies for modern dances.

In Mexico, even among the lowest, there is deep and real appreciation of good music. Great throngs of peons listen to Italian opera played by any of the many military bands. Such love for music carries on throughout Latin America. Music appeals to the emotion as colors appeal to the eye, and because of this appreciation there is musical culture handed down from the Indians of Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, harking back to the days of the Aztec, Yaqui, Inca, Mayas and pre-Inca races.

Upon few countries of the world has there been greater musical influence than in Mexico. Cortés and his priests were intolerant of the compositions they found in 1519. They could not understand them and went about the task of instilling their own conceptions of music.

As the songs of the troubadours were heard through the cities of the Indian nation, the classical compositions of Italian operas made their way into the land. Strangely, the Indians found them acceptable, a further proof of their appreciation of art, the works of the masters. Chamber music was but a logical step, that such works might be heard by smaller groups. Soon followed lighter compositions, the waltz and the tango. It was the beginning of the popularization of Mexican airs and some of the melodies of the foreign nations. Now comes the music of the radio, with its compositions from Broadway.

Musical transfusion of years past may never occur again if Mexico learns to think of art in commercial terms. The former transfusions were not commercial; they had none of the trade aspects of Broadway.

Rather were they the uniting of the Aztec music and the church liturgy into dances and pastorales; the bringing of the chamber music to the town and country through the bands; and the not-so-lately popularization of the waltz. And perhaps, too, the introduction of musical comedy with its Hispano-Arabic compositions.

It was, unfortunately, this later transfusion that helped bring on the introduction of the radio, which now reaches the peons of the ranches and may influence them to "tune-in" on the commercialized programs of the North.

To say that Mexican music is indispensable to the Mexicans is to say that the people are a brooding race. And yet it is the truth. They do brood; not sullenly nor unhappily, but contentedly. Their moods and customs have not kept pace with the modern age; unlike the peoples of Argentina, Chile, southern Brazil and Uruguay, where the infiltration of Europeans has changed the complex of the inhabitants, Mexicans, at least 70 per cent of them, are as nearly like the Mexicans of 1519 as time will allow. Heritage may be the wall too high even for the radio, unless that prodigy of the twentieth century plays and sings the works of the masters. Even then, the compositions must not be wholly Anglo-Saxon.

Music is indispensable, just as it was in the festive ceremonies of Teocalli of Tenoxtitlan, during the days of the Aztecs. It still dwells in the little-shop-around-the-corner, the butcher shop, the chop-house, the hotel, the home and the park. The bands and the street musicians play on, through the days and weeks and months. They never tire and the people never fail to listen.

Mexico with all its moods turns to music. It is an æsthetic nation. It is "a burning nucleus in which the emotion, thought and action of a restless humanity is being melted down, fused and purified." The music of Broadway has no place in such a nation.

Shark Skin Field Offered in Liberia

African shark fishing is considered a promising field for American enterprise by American residents of Liberia, West Africa, who have informed Government officials that the coastal waters off Liberia abound with sharks at certain times of the year and are yet a virgin field for fishermen, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Leather made from shark skins is used extensively in the United States both for footwear and luggage and its most outstanding characteristics are strength and durability. Citizens of the United States residing in Africa inform the Government that Americans are held in the highest esteem in Liberia. Arrangements can be effected by American interests with the Liberian Government in connection with shark fishing activities.

Native labor is plentiful and there are enough Americans in the area and educated Liberians to handle the necessary executive work. Fishing smacks can be bought in neighboring ports at substantially lower prices than in the United States, according to the Americans residing there.

VERMONT ENGINEER RESIGNS

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 2 (AP)—Mr. Richard H. Royce, commissioner of public works and city engineer, resigned last night to become vice-president and general manager of the North American Gypsum Company at Cape Breton Island, N. S. Mr. Edward L. Tracy was named as his successor.

RAPIDAN CAMP BUILT BY HOOVER AT HIS EXPENSE

No Cost to Government, Adams Says in Reply to Rainey

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Seeking to set aright misrepresentations in respect to the President's camp on the Rapidan, Mr. Charles Francis Admas, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday that "no expense whatever has been imposed upon the Federal Government by the President's summer camp."

Mr. Adams pointed out further in his letter, addressed to Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader of the House, that a $48,000 appropriation provided by Congress for a summer White House was avoided and instead President Hoover has taken the expenditure upon himself personally.

Replying to queries from Mr. Rainey addressed to the commander of the marine corps and to the chief of staff of the army concerning the camp, Mr Adams set forth the following story:

1. In 1928, Congress, upon motion of Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia, enacted legislation to establish the weather station at Bluemont, Va., as a summer camp for the President and appropriated $48,000 for reconstruction. President Hoover declined to proceed with the camp.

2. In April, 1929, the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission offered to build for the President a summer lodge on the Rapidan River in the Blue Ridge Mountains, with the necessary road connections at a cost of $75,000 to $100,000. The President declined this also, as, according to Mr. Adams, he did not believe such a burden should be undertaken by the commission.

3. The President, however, desirous of having a summer camp, purchased with his own money a plot of land at the headwaters of the Rapidan and at his own expense, about $15,000, bought the materials for the construction of a temporary camp. The major part of the labor of erection of the rough board cabins of which the camp is comprised, was performed by the Marine guard.

4. On Aug. 2, 1929, the President promised the Virginia commission that as soon as the park titles to surrounding land were completed he would transfer the camp to the commission for the use of future presidents, or, alternatively, for whatever purpose the commission wished to use it.

5. A proposed state road from Criglersville over the Blue Ridge Mountains into the proposed Shenandoah National Park passed within one-half mile of the camp. A section of about six miles was advanced in construction and paid for jointly by Madison County, the State of Virginia and the conservation commission. The upkeep of the road is paid for by Madison County and by the conservation commission.

6. Marine protection of the President when he is on his summer holiday is a usual course. An extra number of marines are sometimes kept in the camp for training as it costs no more to maintain them there than at their Quantico, Va., base.

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'Listening' Fathers and Mothers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE majority of parents seem to be "talking" parents. Morning, noon and night, they talk to their children—telling what to do and what not to do, scolding and occasionally praising them, explaining the whys and wherefores of things and people, customs and laws. Rarely does one come across a "listening" parent—a parent who has his or her ears cocked in order to catch every word that drops from childish lips. Parents such as these are eager to understand just what sorts of persons their Marys and Johns are. They want to know what these children think about their parents and everything that goes on in their worlds. These parents feel that if they are alert listeners, they will consequently be more understanding guides and helpers.

"Listening" parents often discern the first hints of undesirable tendencies in their children and following up these clues, they make the seemingly needed changes in the child's environment. For example, a daughter of a friend of mine, when given a mental test, refused the examiner's request to count backwards, saying with a scornful laugh, "Nobody counts backwards." It suddenly dawned upon this little girl's mother that Marian invariably balked at doing things "differently." Therefore she reasoned that the child probably needed a less routine and regular regime than she had been accustomed to, in order that this tendency to become fixed and set in her ways might disappear.

A "listening" mother, whose youngster suddenly started to meet every situation with "I can't," realized that her boy was beginning to lose his self-confidence. Consequently she made it her business to provide the youngster with many tasks that he could carry through successfully, thus helping him gradually to regain his assurance.

Likewise, a mother whose child always blamed other people or things for his mistakes—the "clock was slow" whenever he was late, a "boy had coughed" when he missed batting the ball, "his mother" had misplaced the cap or schoolbook that had mysteriously disappeared—this mother, alert to the boy's habit, realized that he needed to put less emphasis on his failures and more on the possibility of overcoming them. Therefore, instead of talking about his mistakes, she showed him how he could improve, thus doing better another time. Furthermore, she made it a practice to express appreciation for every bit of progress and achievement.

When at Play

Listening to our children when they are playing with their peers helps us greatly to understand them and discern their needs. One child may be too "bossy" and another too subservient. One child may be unsociable, whereas another may never be willing to play alone. One child may be excessively timid and another may seem to be entirely without caution. If we "stop, look and listen," we may discover along what lines the young ones need help or guidance. And we may get a great deal of insight into our own "methods" and practices, also. Have you ever seen a little girl spanking and shaking her dolly? Have you ever heard a youngster talking over his toy phone in a high-handed tone to a make-believe tradesman?

Sometimes the corrections "listening" parents receive are not quite so obvious. A little girl I know was balking at "doing the dishes." "Why do I always have to wash the dishes?", she remonstrated. "Because you do it so well," her mother answered encouragingly. "Then I'll do it badly," was her immediate response. This remark gave the mother much food for thought. Perhaps she was expecting too much "help" from this child and driving her to revolt.

Meeting a friend on the street recently, we stopped for a chat. After about 10 minutes, her seven-year-old, who had been patiently "standing by," burst out, "You make me stop playing and hurry me home and then *you* don't hurry!" My friend, realizing the justice of this "correction," bade me a hasty "good-by." How often we make the children obey rules which we ourselves disregard without explaining to them.

Another mother, upon asking her little fellow, "Why didn't you come in when I called you?" received the enlightening reply, "I didn't know you meant it this time!"

A "listening" parent usually senses when his child is troubled about something. So he sets the stage invitingly, hoping to call forth confidences. When Skippy, in the late screen play, asked his father so many questions about remedies for ailments, his father should have realized that this was not just idle or morbid curiosity. A heart-to-heart chat might have revealed the troubles and perplexities that were burdening this sympathetic little chap and set him on the upward path.

A little girl I know had a baby sister. One day upon seeing a tray daintily set for the baby, she said wistfully, "I wish I was a baby." The child's mother immediately bethought herself whether she was giving more attention to the baby's comforts than to her older child's. Many a casual remark is freighted with heartache!

Then, too, parents who have not cultivated the listening habit, often scold or punish a child hastily, without waiting for his explanation. When four-year-old Janie was discovered fishing in the chicken coop, with a baby chick on the end of her father's fishing line, her mother's first reaction was one of anger and indignation. She controlled herself, however, and listened patiently while the little one explained that she had gone "chickening" just as her father always went fishing—a plausible enough explanation. What a sense of injustice rankles in the hearts of those children whose parents act without "listening"!

No Deluges Wanted

Listening carefully to the children's questions, to find out what they really want to know, is another concern of the intelligent parent. Many times, parents fail to satisfy their children's desire for information, either because they give them answers entirely too detailed and complicated or because they are not able to get behind the young one's questions, to detect their inner gropings and puzzlements. "What makes the auto go?" seven-year-old Agnes asked her mother. "Why don't you ask Daddy. He knows more about machinery than I do," her mother suggested. "Oh, no, I don't want a long lecture," the child quickly replied. The children want and need simple answers, giving them no more information than they can understand and assimilate. And we should also strive to pierce through the young one's inarticulate expressions to the thoughts and perplexities simmering and churning in their minds.

One must keep one's ears and eyes wide open, if he would be a helpful guide to a constantly changing and developing young person. Many years ago, I came to the conclusion that a wise parent listens more and talks less!

IRMA MORRIS.

The Parent

Hartford City, Ind.

Dear Friends:

The many helpful suggestions in fostering and promoting growth in children have been such a help to me. What a privilege it is to train a child, if we consider it in the right light.

It is a great aid to me, and also furthers the teaching of our nine-year-old daughter, to let her keep the chief commodities supplied in the kitchen. She watches the milk, bread, sugar, butter, soap, etc., and is given the full privilege of going to the store and purchasing these whenever she considers it necessary to have them replenished. It is not only a great help in making her understand how to proportion things, but it is certainly a pleasure never to open the refrigerator and find "no milk" and so on. On Saturday she considers the amount in proportion to the time, and never fails to think of holidays. A busy mother may forget this sometimes, and especially if the holiday comes on Monday. She is getting so she can estimate the amounts very well in the event of having guests also.

The tasks that she had been given to do about the home were not done so well at first. It seemed at times it would be a time saver to do the things myself. Yet I realized that I must have patience with her learning these things or it may give her an idle idea of life, and children are really happier when kept busy at something helpful and constructive.

Also I wish to state that a child this age and even younger can be given an article to read that will enlighten them on a problem the same as an adult. A story with a good moral applicable to the occasion is such an aid. Just recently I had an experience with this daughter's becoming impatient over small things. I did not point out the difficulty to her verbally, but simply handed her an article that covered the situation and left her alone to read it. Later I heard her about her trivial duties singing, and as I went into the study I noticed she had written on a pad of paper the very sentence from the article that I had wanted her to perceive and use, "We must not be tempted to think that little things are not important." Since this time there has been a great improvement in her patience, and she also asked that she may keep the article to make a deeper study of it. I find she always loves the selections that help her over her difficulties and make her see the fault.

I sincerely enjoy the Parent Column, and hope that mothers will continue to be encouraged to write inside information about children. Is not this helping mankind? Are these children not our coming citizens? (Mrs.) D. S. P.

* * *

Dear Friends:

Although I have arrived at the dignity of a grandparent, may I join the Parents, as one who loves children, though I no longer have little folks in my charge?

I do appreciate the letters you write, and I "feel to tell you" of a lesson taught me unconsciously by my two babies, some 35 or so years ago, which has served as a rebuke and an encouragement many times since. For it is true that "out of the mouth of babes" may proceed wisdom.

Little sister and younger brother were about 5 and 3 years old then, and the time was a sultry Michigan night when neither mother nor babies could sleep, because of the oppressive heat. The big mattress had been carried down stairs and "floored" in the coolest spot, and with fans and stories and songs we tried to fill the wakeful hours.

Presently hunger assailed and sister asked if she might get some crackers from the pantry, and was allowed to go for them. Through the hall—rather dark—to the dining room door—then hesitation—and a frantic rush back! "O mama! There's a bear on Gramma's chair!" No amount of reasoning would convince her that there were no bears anywhere near. I felt that she should go without crackers, under the circumstances, when brother, who had listened quietly to the argument, rose sturdily and said in his deep baby voice, "I'll det 'em."

We heard the steady pad of his little feet—no hesitation—neither hurry—the cracker bag rustled, and he came triumphantly back with a full supply. Sister asked anxiously, "Did you see the bear?" And this is what that little man replied, not yet able to negotiate his s-s, "I did-ent look. I jutht tended to my bithneth."

'Twas a fine little sermon for children of a larger growth, and I took it to myself with gratitude, for there seemed, at that time, to be "bears" in the way of my activities. Later when I learned more about Truth and came to know what our business really is, the lesson became even more poignant.

The next morning it was discovered that the bear was only Grandma's breakfast shawl draped over her chair, and little sister had her lesson in tending strictly to business, unafraid, and knowing the reason why.

Though 74 years young, I do appreciate the help which this column gives to mothers of little children. Indeed, the entire Monitor is a joy and inspiration—a blessing wherever it goes. (Mrs.) L. B. G.

[Mrs. L. B. G. of "California," may we have your address, please?—Editor.]

* * *

Fort Pierce, Fla.

Dear Friends:

For a number of years I have read with keen interest the experiences given by mothers in the rearing of their children. But never have I seen experiences given of older children—really young ladies—and their mothers. Therefore I would like to tell mine.

From the time our daughter was old enough to "think" she was helping mother—I always let her. She is now 19 and we have the best times together sewing, cooking, cleaning and recreation. Always doing things together.

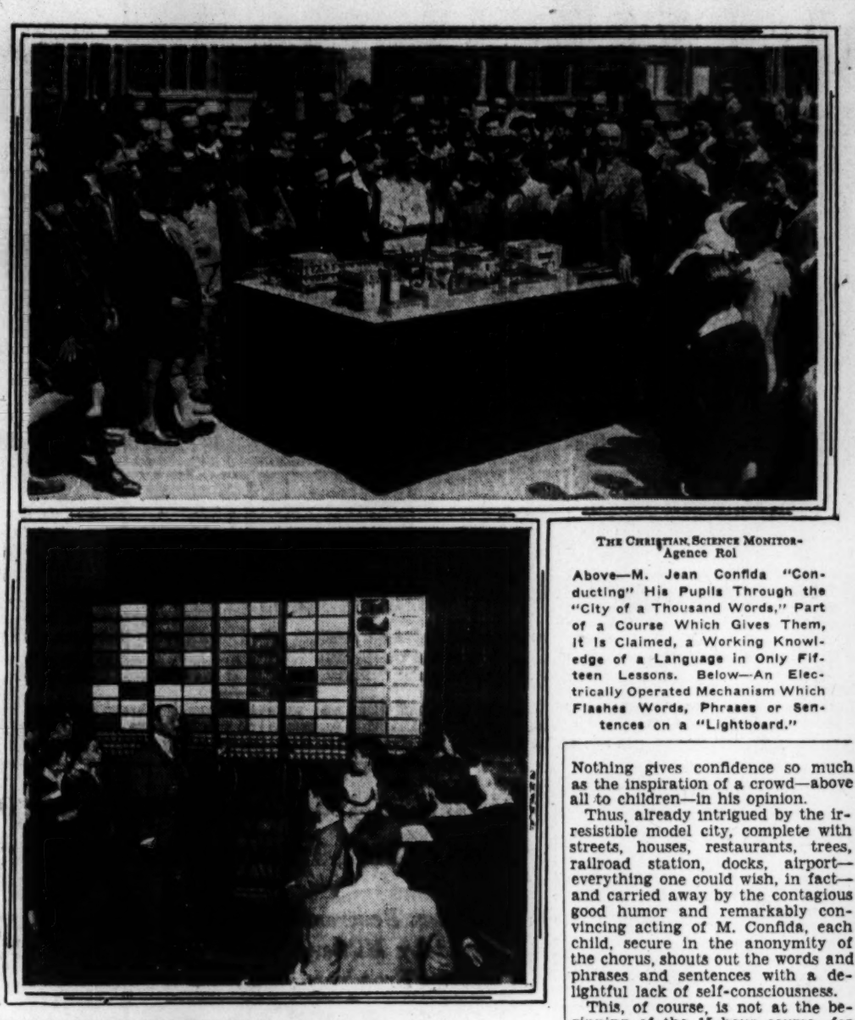
About a year and a half ago she came home from school one day and remarked she would run the house much more reasonably than I—she was then having home economics in school—and would set a good table, too. So we handed over the amount to her and said, "Show us, as we would love to be able to do better." It was a most interesting week. We never knew a thing about the meals. She did all the buying and cooking. The whole class at school became very interested in the project. She came out one day short as far as money was concerned, but she had learned a wonderful lesson.

This year it has been necessary for me to be away from home often during the day and again she has come to the front. We gave her our entire pay check and she has run the house completely. She has been very happy, and so have we in watching her work out the problem.

How glad I am that early in her life I had the patience and took time to show her how to do everything.

(Mrs.) C. B. W.

[When you write to this column please be sure that your name and address are on the letter itself—not merely on the envelope or clipped to the letter. Having thrown away the envelope, we sometimes find ourselves without name and address when we prepare the letter for publication. Also, although we find it best to print only the initials and town, we need the complete name and street for our files and so that we can forward letters that come in for correspondents.]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Agence Rol

Above—M. Jean Confida "Conducting" His Pupils Through the "City of a Thousand Words," Part of a Course Which Gives Them, it Is Claimed, a Working Knowledge of a Language in Only Fifteen Lessons. Below—An Electrically Operated Mechanism Which Flashes Words, Phrases or Sentences on a "Lightboard."

The City of A Thousand Words

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

ONE man's mass-production method of teaching languages, which in the last decade has given a working knowledge of a foreign tongue to more than 10,000 adults, is now being applied to children for the first time.

It is in the courtyard of the Prefecture of Police in Paris that one may find a crowd of happy children. From it come shouts of laughter, the joyous clamor of young voices and then a resounding chorus, in distinctly recognizable English: "Bring me something to eat!"

Standing in the midst of a big crowd of school children—unmistakably French in their blue berets, "shorts" and socks—is a little man who is busily engaged in "personally conducting" them through the city—not the city of Paris, but the "City of a Thousand Words," which rises in miniature from a platform in front of him.

At the moment, he may be a waiter, with a handkerchief unctuously thrown over his arm. But a minute before he was a porter in a railway station, and shortly he will snatch a cap from one of the "agents" standing near by, and become a French counterpart of a polite English "bobby," ready to answer any questions his youthful audience may put—in English, of course!

And the questions come! Not from one single boy, or a hesitant girl, but from all the amused and interested group at once. For that is the key to M. Jean Confida's system.

Nothing gives confidence so much as the inspiration of a crowd—above all to children—in his opinion.

Thus, already intrigued by the irresistible model city, complete with streets, houses, restaurants, trees, railroad station, docks, airport—everything one could wish, in fact—and carried away by the contagious good humor and remarkably convincing acting of M. Confida, each child, secure in the anonymity of the chorus, shouts out the words and phrases and sentences with a delightful lack of self-consciousness.

This, of course, is not at the beginning of the 15-hour course—for that is all the time M. Confida allows himself to instill a traveling knowledge, or an introduction of the language. M. Confida begins with his electrically operated "blackboard" on which, by the simple pressing of a button, he produces any or all of his 80 "key-words" which he impresses visually and orally on his class. This device, combined with M. Confida's oral histrionics, proves as effective as the model city in holding the class's attention. And it lays the groundwork—80 "jumping-off places"—from which to proceed to the mastering of the 1000 words which M. Confida considers enough for a practical acquaintance with a language.

The keynote of his system, M. Confida emphasizes, is the amused crowd. He will not take individual pupils, nor small groups. There must be at least a few score, and he much prefers several hundred at a time. It was in groups of several hundred that he trained the 2000 Paris police whose arm-bands announce that they speak English, Spanish, German, or Italian, as the case may be; for M. Confida's system applies to all five languages. He also taught some 1000 employees of the French railways; 2500 American Legionnaires who came to Paris in 1927; some 2500 people in Toronto, Can., and the business population of the seaside resorts of Le Touquet and Boulogne.

Rendcomb College—and a Vision

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OUTSIDE England, the attempt to combine boys of wholly different social classes in a harmonious school atmosphere might not seem a very remarkable adventure. But then the countries which point with such pride to their democratic school system confine their democracy largely to day schools, which can never be communities in the full sense of the term. The private boarding schools of Germany and America are for the most part for the privileged few. In England, where the difference between the day schools and private boarding schools, on the one hand, and the endowed "public schools" on the other, is almost that symbolized by "East is East and West is West," the successful conduct of an endowed school for all classes is a piece of pioneer work smacking strongly of revolution.

Originally, the "Public Schools" were founded to provide free education for able boys of small means, and were attended by the sons of gentry, who paid fees, and either lived at home or boarded in the town. After some 500 years Eton College is still divided in "Collegers" and "Oppidans" (town boys), but the free places in college are won only by boys from expensive preparatory schools.

Twelve years ago Mr. Noel Wills, one of a family of princely benefactors of education, founded and endowed Rendcomb College, Gloucestershire, on the original public school plan, so that picked boys from elementary schools would enjoy a free education in surroundings and under conditions similar to those of the "Public Schools." His headmaster, Mr. J. H. Simpson, formerly a master at Rugby and at Gresham's School, proposed the addition of fee-paying boys of the professional classes. As Mr. Simpson has now retired to assume the principalship of St. Mark's and St. John's Training College, it seems fitting that a record be made of his methods and measure of success at Rendcomb College.

Unifying Appearances

As much as possible was done to prevent differences of opportunity seeming apparent. The clothes and sports clothes are provided by the school; there is no rigid sense of uniform, as the boys may choose their own ties and stockings. Ample pocket money is issued weekly to each boy and the amount sent from home strictly limited. The pocket money is far more liberal than is usual, as the boys by decision of their own general meeting and council tax themselves for a number of objects of expenditure for which they have become collectively responsible, such as sports gear, some entertainments, newspapers, periodicals and even beverages. The general meeting governs the majority of out of school activities, and even regulates conduct; in fact, the school is governed by a diarchy, the headmaster being absolute ruler in some matters, the boys over a certain age controlling others. Thus are laid the foundations of practical citizenship, including its economic functions.

A point worth noting is that a great deal of the housework is done by the boys themselves, which is unusual in England.

In the class work—which includes regular instruction in handicrafts—no marks are given, no prizes awarded. Reports are made regularly on each boy's work to the headmaster, and slackers are soon detected. But the lads learn that work is a thing worth doing for its own sake, and even public examinations are not used as an incentive to effort. When they must be taken, the boys are taught to take them in their stride, without concentrating upon mark getting. That this method is successful is proved by the number of scholarships and first classes at the university secured by the school.

Effect on Home Life

The question which at once rises in the mind of a visitor is, how does the companionship of boys of different home backgrounds in a definitely upper-class atmosphere react on the home and after life? The writer first asked his own son, who is at the school, whether he could tell the kind of home each boy came from; he replied that it was evident during the first year or so, but that the elder boys were indistinguishable. This is the impression made at other schools by sports teams from Rendcomb College. The headmaster said that boys not only made friends without reference to class feeling, but kept up the friendships outside. He instanced the son of a professional man who had spent his holidays with two friends, the first of whom lived in a large country house in northern England, while the second was the son of a coal miner. He had not found that the working class lads expressed any discontent with their homes, other than the legitimate discontent which gives rise to progress. On the contrary, the parents frequently spoke of the charming manners of their boys in the home.

Perhaps the biggest problem of these boys is the finding of a suitable partner in life. As Mr. Simpson said in effect to the writer, boys' "Rendcombs" will only do their work fully when we have girls' "Rendcombs." But he believes that on this subject, as on others, a policy of perfectly frank talk with older boys is a right one, and that certain difficulties which do exist can thus be minimized.

Some of the lads go back to the trades or crafts of their home, and the headmaster holds this before them as a high ideal. On the other hand, many make their way to the university and pass into the professions. The record of the old boys is a good one, despite the youth of Rendcomb, and there is little doubt that under its new headmaster, Mr. Lee Browne, who has been for six years with Mr. Simpson, the standards of the school will be maintained.

G. F. TIMPSON.

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In Interschool Sports, Upper School girls are represented by class teams. An unusual program of intramural competition provides opportunity for every girl to participate in organized athletics. Hockey, basketball, soccer, baseball, tumbling, dancing, volleyball and swimming are offered during various seasons of the year.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA
Upper School *Lower School* — *Coeducational* — *College of Liberal Arts*
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

THE HOME FORUM

A Trip On an Old River Steamboat

WHEN I was a small boy, the main event of the summer's day was going down to the levee to watch the steamboat jangle her way to the landin'. There was gayety and spontaneous joy and the precious excitement of come and go. As the "Gallipolis" nosed her way to her dock amidst the clanging of bells, the shouts of roustabouts, the calls of cabmen, and the excited greetings between passengers and those who had come to meet them, she brought with her romance, a whiff of different, distant places. She had finished a trip from Cincinnati up the Ohio River to Point Pleasant, and from there up the Great Kanawha to Charleston, West Virginia.

Of course, I never saw the steamboats in their heyday. When I saw these white boats breasting the muddy, snag-infested waters of the Kanawha like great ungainly water birds, their plumage was soiled, and they had about them the wistfulness of a thing in its decline. Like the levees at which they tied up, and the once flourishing towns whose marginal traffic they bore, they were dirty and down at the heel. But, like shabby gentility, they had a refinement beside which the then prosperous railroads seemed a little vulgar.

But to me, in those days, the river boats were not survivals, precious with sentiment; they were very much alive and very wonderful. People ate and slept on them, and they carried you to far-off places, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville, even New Orleans. To me there was something royal about their progress up the river, water gleaming in the sun from their churning paddles, soft-coal smoke belching from their high black chimneys, whistles blowing. And at night they were fairyland afloat. Many an evening I followed on the bank side their lighted magnificence; and, when the wind was right, I could hear plainly across the water the tinkling orchestra, even distinguish the words of a song sung by the roustabouts, or the casual call of some fortunate passenger to his fellow.

It was twenty years later that I found myself, one warm Sunday noon, actually aboard one of these magic things, waiting for her to begin her thirty-six hour trek down the Kanawha and the Ohio to Cincinnati. In the meantime the old "Gallipolis" had gone to whatever place old wornout steamboats go, but the "Tom Greene" was risen phœnix-like in her image from the rotten wood of the old boat of my childhood. Steamboat architecture is conservative. Our houses are much less florid today than they were in the 1870's and 1880's. But, although the "Tom Greene" was brand new, she had not only the same plan but also the same decorative details, the same scroll-saw embellishments, the same painted grained doors, of her predecessor. I liked her for it. She was an archetype, certain and fixed, in a world too full of change.

Most of that trip we lounged on the upper deck in our deck chairs, watching the country slip by. The lazy spirit of the river invaded us; we had come down from the rapid rhythm of the city to the slower tempo of the river, and the change was a grateful one. There was much to see, infinite variety within a small range, and ample time in which to see it. Every bend in the river brought us a new landscape, every hour a change of light. At Charleston the valley is narrow and the wooded hills rise from the water's edge, sharp and jagged. Gradually, as we moved down the river, the hills became rounder, less steep, and the wooded hills gave place to cultivated fields, so that we seemed to move placidly through a series of Constables. We went through locks, white federal magnificence in the yellow river of a poor locality. We passed some towns; we stopped at others. Our stops were dramatic eddies in the slow current of our motion — excitement, rapid movements, urgent voices in command—which emphasized the placidity of our course. Here on one side of the river, we put ashore five or six spick-and-span new sedans; across the river, farther down, we took on some grunting hogs a farmer was shipping to market in Cincinnati.

At meal time, folding tables made the lounge into a dining saloon. And, after meals, music. Tom Greene, captain of his namesake, "Tom Greene," played the piano, the purser, the piccolo and saxophone alternately, the mate, the drums. Tom's favorite piece was the Ohio State song. "Fight the team across the field," it begins, if I remember aright. I can still hear the scream of the purser's piccolo, and I can still see Tom's big back, thick elbows, and large hands commanding, dominating, overpowering that small piano. Years ago Tom's father had sent him off the river to the Ohio State University. He stayed a month, long enough to learn the song, and then came back to the river. He was too homesick to stay away from it.

Mrs. Greene was Tom Greene's mother. To be invited to her sitting room on the top deck was a mark of favor, like being seated at the captain's table on an ocean liner. The furniture of that room, like the "Tom Greene" itself, was pure 1880. And Mrs. Greene was as proud of it as she was of the "Tom Greene" and her sister boat, the "Chris Greene," both of which she had built. Mrs. Greene was a personality—those two boats proved it. In them she expressed her faith in the river and the way of life to which she had been bred.

On the lower deck were the coal pile, the engines, and the roustabouts. That coal pile loomed large in our consciousness. It stood in the center of the forward lower deck, a black, irregular mass of soft coal, and all day long, and a good part of the night, the roustabouts ceaselessly crawled to and from it like ants, wheeling barrows of coal for the fires in the boilers. We watched that coal pile, its edges grimy with dust, slowly disappear. How we wanted it gone! But just when we could think "Another hour will see it cleaned up," more coal would be dumped on it. At the end of the trip, it was still there, a statically triumphant mass of ugly black shapelessness.

The roustabouts, all Negroes, work for a dollar a day and sleep and feed themselves. There are no bunks; they sleep when and where they can. They are a happy-go-lucky lot. Although they were paid only at the end of a round trip, they were often lured off the boat by someone's account of easy, well-paid work, forfeiting the pay they had earned without a regret, eager for change, always optimistic. When they weren't wheelbarrowing coal or loading or unloading freight, they lolled about the lower deck, relaxed as only a Negro can relax.

At Point Pleasant we reached the junction of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio. Here we changed direction, for the Kanawha flows almost due north as she prepares to empty herself into the Ohio, and now we were to turn due south on the Ohio. We had reached a milestone in our trip—a new river, a new direction, an older, more man-gripped country.

The Ohio River towns are charming: early nineteenth century Georgian houses on a bluff surrounding a plaza, that Latin analogue of the New England common, in the style brought back from France by the eighteenth century gentlemen who planned those towns. Large old shade trees, the suggestion of ease, leisure, and life with a wide margin—these towns are serene, finished.

At twilight we passed Maysville, Kentucky, with its beautiful waterfront, and then it wasn't long before we began to be conscious of our nearness to a large city. As the city began to close in on us, we steeled ourselves against its impact. Soon we were tied up to the huge city wharf, once more a part of its life. Our trip on the "Tom Greene" was over.

He who knows not rivers and who covets a new sensation, he who would make a memory for himself, let him do what we did, let him take a trip on an old river steamboat; not on one of the great estuary-like rivers which are too kin to the Atlantic Ocean, of which they are almost a part; not on the Hudson or the Delaware or the Potomac, but on one of the yellow rivers of the Middle West, preferably on the great Mississippi itself. But if the Mississippi is too far away, the Kanawha, the Monongahela, the Ohio, the Missouri, or any of the musically named rivers which form part of the great Mississippi system will do. But I do not recommend a river as far north as the Great Red River of the North, sonorous as is its name. See to it that your river is at least on the fringe of the South, for steamboatin', like the Negro, belongs to the South, and to taste its full flavor you must have ease, gentle manners, slowness, warm sun, at least a little "shiflessness" and, most important of all, Negro roustabouts.

If you make such a trip, you will see the river and the towns touched by it, and the river touches its towns as surely as does the sea. You will see an America that few travelers know today, an America not to be had from train, automobile, or bus the America that lines our neglected waterways.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Nessfield Road: From a Woodcut by John F. Greenwood

NOW, alas, it is Nessfield Road! When it was still Nessfield Lane, it was one of those enticing, narrow, winding lanes, which are still the pride of the English countryside, flanked by fine trees and guarded by hedges over which "Traveler's Joy" weaves its light and fluffy cover. The road runs up dale from Ilkley to Nessfield, a quaint little place, with a village green, a village pump, and some old houses clinging to the slope of a steep hill.

Although most woodcutters still confine themselves to small blocks, others are breaking away from this established English tradition and are embarking upon more ambitious ventures, in subject, technique and size. While Mr. Greenwood does not belong exactly to the modernists, yet he is evolving a more personal style. Dissatisfied with what may be called the ordinary academic outlook, the mere representation of the visual appearance of things, he is searching for a means of expressing a balance between subject and form. He has a great admiration for Cézanne, but he is far too honest and independent an artist to let his appreciation of another make him deviate from the road he desires to follow. His development is still proceeding, but something of the end he has in view can be discerned in "The Nessfield Road."

Compassion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS taught true compassion both by his precepts and by his unfailing practice of his own teaching. The compassion he expressed always strengthened and encouraged those on whom it was bestowed. It never failed to bring healing and regeneration to the sufferer seeking relief from sickness or freedom from the bondage of sin, as the need demanded. Even what is termed death yielded to the divine, understanding compassion of the master Christian.

As true compassion seems to have a counterfeit, claiming to be true, compassion is often counterfeited by that debilitating emotion which would burden with false pity and weaken with disheartening forebodings. This false sense of compassion is often expressed in gloomy tones and by dwelling on human afflictions, so making the burden heavier to bear; while true compassion is expressed in fearless words and deeds which rejuvenate.

Eloquently do the many incidents of compassion recorded in the Bible speak of the wise and strengthening influence of this wholesome quality. Because compassion is good, a quality of God reflected by man, it is made practical to us through right thinking. And its effect is always good and regenerative.

The mortal sense would hide true compassion, as expressed by Christ Jesus and his disciples, but the student of Christian Science learns to discriminate between the true and the false, and to avoid being deceived by the counterfeit. He sees the necessity of constantly readjusting his thought to the requirements of progress, and learns that he can no longer follow the old habit of adopting the accepted beliefs of others, but must do his own thinking and obey the admonition, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Through the clear thinking that comes with the study of Christian Science, one need no longer be deceived by the mortal sense that would pervert grand spiritual qualities and cause one to accept the perverted material sense as the real.

Compassion is a healing quality. It brings to the one who expresses it, as well as to the one on whom it is bestowed, a fuller, broader, and richer sense of life, a new experience wherein the walls of limitation begin to vanish and all things are made new. Even if not felt all at once, the process of spiritual growth and enrichment which has begun will go on as inevitably as does the growth of the plant after the seed begins to sprout.

Compassion says to the weak, "Be strong, fear not;" to the sick, "Arise, and walk;" to the fearful, "Be not afraid;" and to the repentant sinner, "Be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." It says to the discouraged one, who believes himself a failure, "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

Long ago, in a home in Palestine, in the city of Joppa, a benevolent woman was mourned as dead by her friends. Certain disciples who were present sent for Peter, and when he came, fortified with true compassion, Tabitha was restored to her friends. Not unaware of the human need, Peter's inspired compassion was expressed when "he gave her his hand, and lifted her up, and . . . presented her alive." Sorrow and mourning have no restoring power, but confidence and unwavering trust in God's power were sufficient to meet this great need. The first thing Peter did when he arrived was to "put . . . forth" those who were yielding to sadness. False beliefs have no vitality, and so can see no evidence of the presence of Life, Truth, and Love.

One of Jesus' parables makes it plain that the fruitless tree is useless and encumbers the ground. The orchard is of value to the farmer only as it bears good fruit. So, a true sense of compassion for others is bound to bear good fruit, helping them to recognize the presence of health, strength, and courage.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says of this Science in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 25), "I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual." As the student ponders the truths contained in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and in her other writings, and conforms his life accordingly, he feels the ever fresh and vitalizing influence of that wonderful compassion which her teaching expresses for all humanity.

A clear comprehension of the power of true compassion is expressed in the following verse:

"The healing of the seamless dress
Is by our beds of pain;
We touch Him in life's throng and press,
And we are whole again."

On the Way to Fontvielle

I walked on from Montmajour through the most delightful country. The road dipped up and down, crossed thymy, brambly, rocky heaths, and gave promise of pleasant villages to come. One begins here to get out of the plain, and on the low heights the comfortable land, dotted with nestling farms and towers and steeples, can be seen stretching away to the white Alpilles, upon which Les Baux perches and makes its romantic presence felt, though it cannot be seen.

This little corner is full of curiosities, but I had a long walk before me and a fair one behind, and turned aside to see none of them. There are the remains of the Roman aqueduct, built to carry the waters of Vaucluse into the Arena at Arles. It is still called Ouïde de Sarrasin (stonework of the Saracens) by the country people, because the Spanish Moors marched along it to attack the Arles. At the foot of the Montagne de Cordes are the remains of fortifications, contemporary and perhaps built by the invading Saracens. On the top of the same hill is the Grotto of the Fairies, with its curious pavement and stones which were cut in prehistoric times. And there are other megalithic remains in the little hill of Castellet. . . .

All these things are to be seen within a mile or two of Montmajour. But two of the sights I did see, because they lay right on my road, and the second of them I would have gone out of it a reasonable distance to see in any case. The first was the *"allées convertes"* of which signposts obligingly give notice, at so many metres from the road. They are subterranean passages, running at a short distance beneath the surface, on either side of the road and parallel to it, broken into here and there, and their entrances covered with brambles. When they were constructed or what for, I have not the slightest idea, and no book that I have been able to get hold of tells me. My impression is that they extend for some miles, but I don't know where I got it from, and perhaps I am wrong. The *"allées convertes"* are a mystery of which I am content to be without the key.

But nearly halfway between Arles and Tarascon is the charming little village of Fontvielle, and there is something to see there that I would not willingly have missed. It is the disused mill which Alphonse Daudet bought to retire to as a young man, and from which he wrote that delightful collection of tales and essays about his beloved native country to which he gave the title *Lettres de Mon Moulin*. They breathe Provence as nothing modern does, except the works of Mistral and his brother Félibres, and some of the tales of Jean Aicard, and if one wanted to make a pilgrimage to the heart of it, one would come either to the "Mas" at Maillane in which Mistral was born, or to Daudet's mill at Fontvielle.—From "A Spring Walk in Provence," by ARCHIBALD MARSHALL.

Calling on Thomas Carlyle

One of the lions of whom I was in pursuit was Thomas Carlyle. Very few Americans at that time had ever seen him, for he lived a very secluded and laborious life in a little brick house at Chelsea, in the southwest of London; and he rarely kept open doors. His life was the opposite to that of Dickens and Macaulay, and he was never lionized, except when he went to Edinburg to deliver his address before the university, years afterwards. I sent him a note in which I informed him of the enthusiastic admiration which we college students felt for him, and that I desired to call and pay him my respects. To my note he responded promptly: "You will be welcome tomorrow at 3 o'clock, the hour when I became accessible in my garret here."

I found his "garret" to be a comfortable front room on the second floor of his modest home. It was well lined with books, and a portrait of Oliver Cromwell hung behind his study chair. He was seated at his table with a huge German volume open before him. His greeting was very hearty, but, with a comical look of surprise, he said in broad Scotch: "You are a verra young mon." I told him of the appetite we college boys had for his books, and he assured me at once that while he had met some of our eminent literary men he had never happened to meet a college boy before.

"Your Mr. Longfellow," said he, "called to see me yesterday. He is a man skilled in the tongues. Your own name I see is Dootch. The word 'Cuyler' means a delver, or one who digs underground. You must be a Dutchman." I told him that my ancestors had come over from Holland a couple of centuries ago, and I was proud of my lineage; for my grandfather, Glen Cuyler, was a descendant of Hendrick Cuyler, one of the early Dutch settlers of Albany, who came there in 1667. "Ah," said he, "the Dutch are the bravest people of modern times." . . .

I asked him why he didn't visit America, and told him that I had observed his name registered at Ambleside, on Lake Windermere. "Nae, nae," said he, "I never scrabble my name in public places." I explained that it was on the hotel register that I had seen "Thomas Carlyle." "It was not mine," he replied, "I never travel only when I ride on a horse in the teeth of the wind to get out of this smoky London. I would like to see America. You may boast of your Dimocracy, or any other 'cracy, or any other kind of political roobish, but the reason why your laboring folk are so happy is that you have a vast deal of land for a very few people."

In this racy, picturesque vein he ran on for an hour in the most cordial good humor. He was then in his prime, hale and athletic, with a remarkably keen blue eye, a strong lower jaw and stiff iron gray hair, brushed up from a capacious forehead; and he had a look of a sturdy country deacon dressed up on a Sunday morning for church. He was very carefully attired in a new suit that day for visiting, and, as I rose to leave, he said to me: "I am going up into London and I will walk wi' ye." We sallied out and he strode the pavement with long strides like a plowman—From "Recollections of a Long Life," by THEODORE L. CUYLER.

A Collector of the Renaissance

A noted patron of art and letters was Niccolò Niccoli, who was the son of a wealthy merchant, and was constrained to follow his father's calling. . . . But his chief title to fame was as a collector. He spared no pains in obtaining information about ancient codices and no expense in acquiring them, and if he were not able to buy the manuscript he would copy it with his own hand. His writing was singularly beautiful and his corrections of an often corrupt text were of great value. He was a providence to scholars, providing them with books and teachers; students thronged his house to study and ask for help and advice which was never refused; and besides these there were many who were attracted to learning by his burning enthusiasm; one was Piero de Pazzi who lives in history as the young man who wished to have a good time ("attendo a darmi buon tempo") but, who, owing to Niccolò, became a scholar and a statesman. . .

He lived frugally, but spent royally on books, so that he fell into great poverty, from which he was rescued by the kindness of Cosimo and Lorenzo de Medici, who ordered that their bank should supply him with money whenever he sent for it. His ruling desire—at that time an original one—was to found a public library for which purpose he left his very valuable collection in the hands of executors, by whom it was intrusted to Cosimo de Medici, who generously paid Niccolò's debts. That of five hundred florins owing to himself he commuted for a portion of the codices, and then placed the remainder in San Marco; and these eventually formed the nucleus of the famous Laurentian library.—MAUD F. JERROLD, in "Italy in the Renaissance."

A Populous City

Vienna, Sept. 8, 1716

I am now, my dear sister, safely arrived at Vienna. . . . We travelled by water from Ratisbon, a journey perfectly agreeable, down the Danube, in one of those little vessels, that they very properly call wooden houses, having in them all the conveniences of a palace, stoves in the chambers, kitchens, etc. They are rowed by twelve men each, and move with such incredible swiftness, that in the same day you have the pleasure of a vast variety of prospects; and within the space of a few hours of seeing a populous city adorned with magnificent palaces and the most romantic solitudes, which appear distant from the commerce of mankind, the banks of the Danube being charmingly diversified with woods, rocks, mountains covered with vines, fields of corn, large cities, and ruins of ancient castles. I saw the great towns of Passau and Lintz, famous for the retreat of the imperial court, when Vienna was besieged.

This town, which has the honour of being the emperor's residence, did not at all answer my ideas of it, being much less than I expected to find it; the streets are very close, and so narrow, one cannot observe the fine fronts of the palaces though many of them very well deserve observation, being truly magnificent. They are built of fine white stone, and are excessively high. For as the town is too little for the number of people that desire to live in it, the builders seemed to have projected to repair that misfortune, by clapping one town on the top of another, most of the houses being of five, and some of them six stories. You may easily imagine, that the streets being so narrow, the rooms are extremely dark; and what is an inconveniency much more intolerable, in my opinion, there is no house that has so few as five or six families in it.

The apartments of the greatest ladies, and even of the ministers of state, are divided, but by a partition, from that of a taylor or shoemaker; and I know nobody that has above two floors in any house, one for their own use, and one higher for their servants. Those that have houses of their own, let out the rest of them to whoever will take them; and thus the great stairs (which are all of stone) are as common and dirty as the street. 'Tis true, when you have once travelled through them, nothing can be more surprisingly magnificent than the apartments. They are commonly a suite of eight or ten large rooms, all inlaid, the doors and windows richly carved and gilt, and the furniture, such as is seldom seen in the palaces of sovereign princes in other countries. Their apartments are adorned with hangings of the finest tapestry of Brussels, prodigious large looking-glasses in silver frames, fine japan tables, beds, chairs, canopies, and window curtains of the richest Genoa damask or velvet, almost covered with gold lace or embroidery. The whole is made gay by pictures, and vast jars of japan china, and in almost every room large lustres of rock crystal. . .

I have not yet been at court, being forced to stay for my gown, without which there is no waiting on the empress; though I am not without great impatience to see a beauty that has been the admiration of so many different nations. When I have had that honour, I will not fail to let you know my real thoughts, always taking a particular pleasure in communicating them to my dear sister.—From "The Travel Letters of LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU."

Up in the "Seter"

Every country has something specially characteristic. Norway has its seters, or mountain pastures to which the herds are taken in early summer. It is an important event on the home farm when the day comes for the annual migration. The young girl, who is to have charge of the herds, the churning, the boiling of the national whey-cheese, and the keeping of everything in good order generally, proudly and shyly mounts her horse to start the procession for the mountains. Pack horses follow with all the necessary equipment; then come the herds, hopping and skipping, wild to be out of the stables again and on the road to the rich summer pastures. All who can accompany the little band as they set off on the long walk up to the mountains. Here the sun rises early and sets late; the summer nights never grow dark, for the setting sun leaves a mellow radiance that lasts until dawn begins to color the sky.

On those high plateaus, there is freedom to wander while the herds roam at will after the confinement of the winter months, cropping the rich grass. At night the animals rest near the herd-woman's hut. On Saturdays people from the home farm come up with provisions and take back with them the cheese and butter made during the week. The young girls are not afraid to remain alone up in the mountains with the cattle, the goats, and maybe a watch dog. They have no time to be lonely. The cows and the goats must be milked and the milk made into cheese and butter. In the evening, when the animals are asleep, the herd girl may linger on the steps before her hut, gazing at the distant ridges and the wide view. Should a feeling of loneliness creep over her, she may sing some well-loved song, or fetch an old-fashioned musical instrument and play soft music; or she may take the "lur" (alp horn) and greet another girl alone on an adjoining seter and listen for the answering horn.

Two young girls, living alone on neighboring seters, used to meet at some planks thrown over a precipice separating the slopes on which their respective seters were situated. Here they played the alp horn and agreed upon calls they could use to signify: "All is well," "Come and help," or: "Unexpected guests have come from the valley; come if you can"; and so on.

One day one of the girls, in extricating a lamb caught in some bushes near a precipice, slipped over the edge and slithered down until some bushes stopped her fall. As soon as she got a foothold, she seized the alp horn hanging by her side and began to play: "Come and help," quietly knowing her friend would not fail her. It had been a happy day for the other girl, her brother having arrived unexpectedly to see her. Hearing the alp horn, the pair started running toward the sound. Seeing the girl far down on the side of the precipice, the brother ran for a strong rope, while his sister remained calling down to the girl that help was coming. Securing the rope firmly to some big rocks, the brother lowered one end until it reached the girl, and then the brother and sister dragged their friend up to safety.

Ancient Wisdom

Before he wanders in the wood
Every little monkey should
All the ancient wisdom gather
From the wise old monkey father.
Grey with forest years is he.
He sits upon the Loobah tree
And tells of times he used to know
Long and long and long ago,
When the nuts were twice as big,
Like an orange every fig,
And the milk of coconuts
Flowed through all the monkey huts.
Monkey babies in the wood
In those days were always good,
And all little monkeys did
What the monkey mothers bid.
But those times are very far
And the modern monkeys are
Fond of naughtiness and noise
Just like human girls and boys.

—ROBIN FLOWER, in "Poems and Translations."

Fiddle-Wood

What is a violin?
Who shall reveal this mystery of thin
Vibrating wood?
Of forest voices multi-voiced—
Wind, rain, on many leaves,
Bent branches moaning under
The crash of clouds that meet,
The cool pale hiss of snow?
And birds?
And pattering furry feet?
(Young cries among the leaves!)
All musics and all seasons
Seeping and soaking in,
Into the very core
Of the green bud
Of destined fiddle-wood—
Long long before
The master mind conceives,
The master hand achieves
The carven whole,
The curving sides, the twisted scroll,
Shapes it and stains it to this red russet thing
Of expectant string,
Names it, invests it,
With its adolescent voice,
Fondles it, fingers it,
Breasts it!
How light it seems,
Swinging between the abdicating finger and thumb,
How frail this unbarred stronghold
Of sweet gold—
All fortunes and all raptures and all dreams—
Kind horn of plenty!
And who shall count the glittering sum?

—LEONORA SPEYER, in "Fiddler's Farewell."

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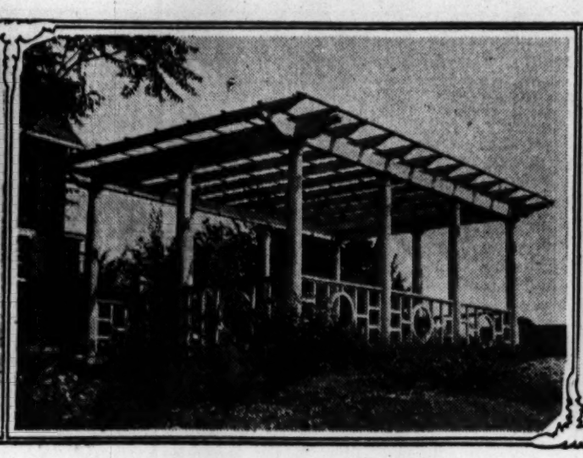
The Garden or Summerhouse of Our Grandmothers' Day Has Come Back Again. Many of the Sweet Old Places in Small Towns Have Them



From an Earlier Time and Many Others Are Putting Them In. Design and Location, as Well as a Size in Scale With That of the Grounds, Are

Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Important Points. The One at Left Is Screened for an Outdoor Living Room. The Center One Has a View. The One at Right Is Almost a Porch.

At Home in The Small Town

A Few Helps in Planning the Grounds

By RICHARD S. WILMOT

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quiet charm of the small country village is largely due to the simple homes set in their colorful dooryards. The home owner in the small town usually has a house of generous size set in a large yard. In the typical suburban development, where neighboring houses are near by, the small yards require semiformal treatment to be in harmony. But in small town informality should be the keynote of the planting scheme.

The country house of rambling design offers many opportunities for the achievement of charming informal effects. But plans cannot be made without taking into consideration the plant material already growing on the land. Unlike the suburban building lot, the country place often has established trees and shrubs, planted by nature or by previous occupants of the land. The peace and charm that forms the perfect background for the country house is less difficult to attain when there are old trees and shrubs to form the base of the design. And no matter how unwisely they may have been placed, one will be loath to cut down an aged tree, or to take the risk involved in the moving of an old clump of lilacs. Sometimes there are great, flourishing colonies of some hardy perennial, sole survivors of some past garden. These, too, will do their part in giving the appearance of age. The immense colonies of the tawny-orange daylily, hemerocallis fulva, seen frequently in southern New England, are to be found on old farms and upon other land which was formerly the site of a house. So upon the drawing-sheet there will be entered not only the house and outbuildings, but also trees, shrubs, and other established plant material. The plans will include, and may even be constructed around these valuable assets. The smug, stilted effect of the too carefully planned garden is to be avoided.

The Entrance

Beginning with the front dooryard, one looks first to the front door itself. This is the most important feature of the house, and as such should be the most charming. A front door not covered by a porch should have careful treatment because of its prominence. If the door is of good design, it must not be smothered by too much planting. It might be well, in this case, to follow the old custom of planting clumps of boxwood to stand sentinel at each side. If the house is a small one, or of the simple cottage-type architecture, frame the front door with a narrow arch of lattice covered with flowering vines. Climbing roses such as Silver Moon, the gay yellow Star of Persia, or the creamy-toned Gardenia, are very effectively set off against a gray house. For a white house, the pale pink of Van Fleet, or the brilliance of Paul's Scarlet Climber will provide striking contrast. A few seeds of some annual vine like the Cardinal Climber, or nasturtium, may be trained upon the roses for color during midsummer and autumn. A light-growing perennial vine, such as clematis Jackmani, is useful for the same purpose.

Treatment of the spaces between the door and the corners of the house will depend upon the height of the foundation and the length of the building. If the foundation isn't too high, or the house too long, these spaces may be left free of planting. Where the length of the house seems too great, vines may be used to break up the spaces. Train the vines near the windows so that they can be enjoyed from indoors as well. If the foundation rises too far above ground it must be screened by proper planting. But not with stodgy groups of assorted fancy evergreens! For the country house a scattered planting of small shrubs will be more in keeping. The stones might be covered with some evergreen creeper, such as ivy or euonymus. The small-leaved types of ivy are the hardiest, while the euonymus will thrive in situations too cold for ivies. Euonymus radicans vegeta bears bright red fruits, and other varieties have variegated foliage. Different types might be used together to avoid monotony. To soften the corners of the house a few well-placed shrubs will be needed. The far-flung, leaning growth of the white common lilac, or the more arching Persian lilac, is excellent for this purpose. If shrubs are not desirable, wistaria might be trained on strong wires running from the ground to the eaves.

The Front Path

The front path is most important, being first to greet friend and stranger alike. If the path lies in the sun, it might be flanked with narrow flower borders. The width of these borders, as well as that of the path itself, will depend upon the distance between door and gate. A path that is long must be fairly wide to avoid a streak effect. The material used in the borders must be composed largely of plants that remain in presentable condition the entire summer. Such transients as bleeding heart, Oriental poppy, and spring bulbs should be placed where they will be screened by other foliage at the time their own begins to turn brown. Here and there along the path roses, daphne cneorum, flowering almond, and other low-growing shrubs might be placed. If the path is made of stone or brick, plant some creeping sedums and bugle (ajuga) along its edges. Their trailing stems will soften the sharp line of the path.

Since privacy is seldom a problem in the country town, the front boundary need not have the privet hedge which is becoming somewhat monotonous in the suburbs. A white picket fence, with vines, phlox and hollyhocks will lend an old-time air to the place. Even the section farm fencing, painted white, is effective for the simple cottage. If a hedge is desired, let it be an informal one composed of flowering shrubs. Rose-of Sharon, lilac, forsythia, spiræa van Houttei, and Japanese quince are excellent for hedges. A hedge of rose of Sharon alternated with some spring-blooming shrub would be effective. The spring color of the early shrub would screen the bare twigs of the late-leafing rose of Sharon, while the latter's flowers would appear the entire summer. Perhaps there will be a stone wall. If there is, let colorful vines clamber over it, and have clumps of hemerocallis, phlox, and hollyhocks along its base. The neutral stone color is an excellent foil for bright colors.

An Outdoor Sitting Room

Because of their proximity to the front, the side lawns will be planted along the same lines. If there is a side door, an out-of-door sitting place might be made, with a little garden of herbs and fragrant plants near by. The driveway will probably run along one side, and where there is space enough it may be beautified with rows of trees. For quick effect a fast-growing tree like the poplar or soft maple can be set alternately with a slower-growing and more permanent variety. But more patient gardeners remind us that the tulip tree, the elm, and certain oaks are almost as rapid in their growth as is the less handsome and short-lived poplar. Even when trees are quite young we may derive pleasure by visualizing their future effect.

The rear yard of the country house, unlike that of the suburban place, will probably contain vegetables and fruits as well as flowers. A combined flower and vegetable garden is most suitable for the country house. In a charming old farm garden in southern Connecticut there is asparagus and rhubarb growing among the flowers. In this instance poppies, cornflowers, and forget-me-nots are allowed to self-sow in the asparagus bed. Later in the season the graceful foliage of the vegetable screens the passing of the flowering plants. The rhubarb grows in a long row beside a stone wall that bounds one side of the garden. It manages to look quite stately behind the colorful masses of flowers.

The combined vegetable and flower garden usually has a wide path runing through the center. Side paths are often temporary, made to give access to certain plantings. On each side of the central path the flowers are grown. They will look best if planted in informal drifts. The main path might lead to a grape arbor, in the shade of which are chairs and a table. The cool arbor will be an excellent place in which to serve informal meals, or to perform light tasks such as letter-writing. The smaller fruits and grapes may be grown along the boundaries of the garden. Barns, tool houses, and other outbuildings, properly treated, will add much to the quaintness and charm of the country property. The most boxlike and uninteresting of tool houses is completely transformed by a mass of climbing roses trained upon its roof. Let the broad sides of the barn be a background for espaliered fruit trees, vines and soldierly rows of hollyhocks and sunflowers.

Design in the Rock Garden

By EARL H. SELLE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT can be done in the garden during the evenings of the late summer months? Most of the perennials have had their season of display and the annual flowers are filling in the gaps. There seems to be a lull, and a period of inactivity in the garden lover's calendar. Spider webs need not be collecting on the garden tools of those who expect to have a rock garden in the near future.

The entire rock garden can be built at any time during the summer with the exception of the planting of the shrubs and evergreens. Most of these should not be moved until after the first frost.

Design for Informal Pool

First, there is the location to decide upon. Then, a plan should be sketched on paper. The plan, no matter how crude it may seem to you, will be a guide in laying out the garden and an aid in making the final result what you had visioned, and not something that just "happened."

Next, there is the securing of the rocks, the constructing of the rock garden, the search for plants and the placing of them in the pockets of soil. Hardy rock plants, with but few exceptions, may be moved during the summer.

Collecting Information

The technical part of the construction will depend so much upon the size and type of rock garden that it is advisable to search the library shelves for the numerous books on alpine plants and rock garden construction. Neighbors who have rock gardens of their own can often give valuable suggestions as to the plants they have found to be the most desirable. You may also learn much as to what is pleasing, and what is not, by alert observation and a few questions. A fund of information and suggestions may be secured, too, by a visit to one or more of the nurseries and display gardens to be found near almost every small city or town. If you can consult a landscape architect, and obtain his services, your garden will have a professional touch, and a pleasing combination of rock and plants that only experience and technical knowledge of plants can make possible. Many of the smaller nurseries provide such aid to the gardener at a nominal charge.

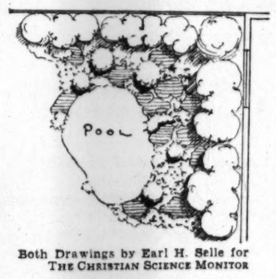
There are a few simple rules that we all can grasp and follow which will assure to a considerable degree the success of our rock gardens. Using nature's rock garden as our chief inspiration, we attempt to transfer the elements of a pleasing part of it, say a mountain glade or a meadow nook, to our own back yard.

In nature, plants are found in clusters and in groups, and the rocks are in definite types of formation. Green trees and shrubs are found on every hand, often serving as protection for undergrowths of native plants.

Natural Beauty

Now, using nature as our pattern, and wanting a bit of it as a gem in our garden, we must properly assemble the different parts that make up such a natural beauty spot. In other words, we must use rocks which are all of the same kind and place them in natural formation. The plants should be in clusters, and small trees and shrubs used to give the natural green background and a certain amount of shade and protection.

The pool in the illustrations is near the corner of the grounds. It should be set out from the fence and house. Then there would be space for a background of shrubs. Rocks from near by could be used and placed to resemble, as nearly as possible, the rock outcroppings in that particular vicinity. Dwarf evergreens and rock plants become the center of interest, and the rock work becomes the natural home of the dwarf and creeping plants. Under these favorable conditions the plants send their roots deep into the soil-filled pockets and crevices, and adjust themselves to their surroundings. The pool, not bounded by a sentinel row of stones, blends into the lawn, and plants thrive at the water's edge.



Both Drawings by Earl H. Selle for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagram for Informal Pool

Thus we have transferred a pleasing element of nature to our own garden at a time when garden work is at its ebb.

Rubber-Fringed Mats

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Rubber fringed mats are now being shown for outside use. As an improvement on the fiber mat, the upstanding fringe removes mud without scattering bits of fiber around. Being impervious to damp there is no need to bring the mat indoors during the heaviest rainstorm, and when it requires to be cleaned all that is necessary is to turn the garden hose on it, or to clean it as you would any other piece of rubber. These mats are exceedingly durable, and if placed outside the door leading to the garden will care for all the troublesome accumulations that inevitably try to creep into the house.

The Attractive Summerhouse

For Afternoon Guests or a Morning Hour Alone

DOROTHY STACEY BROWN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHIEF among the blessings that make life in a little town the envy of crowded cities is the possibility of having a garden of generous size with room for fruit, flowers, big old trees, vegetables, inviting expanses of lawn, and secluded corners where a summerhouse may invite to rest and meditation. Indeed, a summerhouse well chosen and placed can add so much to the enjoyment of a garden that it may be included not only in the large area but in a plot as small as 30x50 feet, if it is made part of a good landscape plan.

Even in a large garden there is much more to the achievement of a successful summerhouse than buying it and setting it up. Attractive grounds do not happen accidentally, and the garden house is a detail which can make or mar them. If the shelter is to beautify the garden, and offer a comfortable, inviting spot for rest and serving tea, it must be placed for privacy and quiet, as well as being the climax of a view, or at least an important note in the design of the grounds. It should be shaded for comfort, and have an interesting outlook, either toward flowers, a bird bath or sundial near at hand, or some distant and inspiring view. In the well-planned garden today we usually place the garage as near the street as possible; it is equally important that the garden house should be at some distance from the residence and the public thoroughfare. We should be able to catch a glimpse of it from the house, for something partly hidden at the end of the garden makes the grounds seem large, and invites us to explore, but it should never be set down sadly in some exposed and isolated spot. It should, above all, be where those who sit within it may refresh themselves with the joys of the garden.

Good Design

Garden structures and features are always the most prominent objects in our grounds, and the summerhouse most of all, so unless it is of good design, and placed with relation to the plan of the garden as a whole, it will do more harm than good. Each case is an individual problem to be solved, but in the smaller garden it is a good general rule either to place the house as a focus to the principal axis of the garden, or in one corner with a balancing feature opposite.

It is safest to postpone choosing the summerhouse until the planting is complete, and one knows what is most desirable, but there are certain rules which must be followed in any case. The design should never be rococo or elaborate, for this will spoil the effect of tranquillity which is one of the most desirable features of a good garden. If located near the residence, it should be of similar material and in the same architectural style, and since the structure is so small that details are easily seen, it is important that they should be well executed, and the construction honest and solid. The use of a common motif in the design of summerhouse, gates, seats and other features will help to make them part of the whole, but these things are best used sparingly, for grass and flowers and trees are the important parts of a garden, and the most effective structures are those which simply serve to emphasize their surroundings by contrast.

For Outdoor Meals

The type of shelter may vary from a simple vine-covered pergola with the back resting on a brick or stucco wall, to a solid structure which will afford sufficient protection for the garden lover well into the autumn. In regions where summer heat is extreme, open or latticed sides to admit every possible breeze are best, with surrounding planting arranged for shade. The open top covered with vines is pleasant, but if the house is to be used for the service of light refreshments and outdoor meals, it should have closed top construction.

Garden houses in a great variety of design may be bought ready to put up; if, for example, one needs a house with one side closed or densely latticed for placing on the property line, if a special roof line is needed for harmony with the planting, or there is some other particular requirement, a little "shopping around" will usually find the right type.

White or brown has been found to be the most satisfactory color for the garden house, the former contrasting pleasantly with the foliage of summer, while the latter is less bleak in the leafless days. The foundation must be on solid ground, and should go below the frost line—usually a depth of three or three and a half feet. A floor of weather-resisting material is important, such as tile, or brick laid on a well reinforced concrete foundation; concrete colored and marked off like tile may be very attractive. In a rocky neighborhood, a floor of the native boulder is permanent and has the advantage of relating the house to the land. The shelter will be inviting, and will seem more a part of the garden, if the floor is not more than 12 inches above the ground.

If one is planning a new garden, or improving an old one, it is usually worth while to consult a landscape architect, whose fee will insure a garden which will be a lasting and increasing pleasure. But in any case, before you decide on your summer house, make a rough sketch to scale of its elevation, so that there will be every chance of pleasant results as to proportions and general effect when it is erected.

Off With Its Front Porch!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODERNIZING the old-time house is like making over an antiquated dress or remodeling a man's coat. Both looks and comfort must figure in the picture. Houses, like clothes, bear the earmarks of the trend of fashion. By certain furbelows and gingerbread, high foundations and front verandas passers-by can usually stamp the house as of a definite decade.

Take one of those big squarish looking homes, for instance, with the usual three rooms up and three down having the big front porch. Possibly when the house was built the surroundings were woodsy and country and the street not even paved. Then a front porch was a pleasure. It took the family away from the work end of the house, gave them an open outlet and meant recreation. But in the years that have passed the street may have become a thoroughfare, the former outlook more of an "in-look," and the pleasure of the summer porch only a memory.

Here is a good place to start the remodeling. By taking the front porch off entirely and substituting for it a sun room either on the side of the house or in the back, the family center of activities is shifted from the street to the garden. Even a screened-in side or back porch though not usable the year round is an improvement on the old-time front veranda. Ceilings of porches are usually lower than they formerly were, no railings are used, and a material cooler than wood for the floor is generally chosen such as slate, tile or concrete.

Of course, something must be done with the space left by the disappearing porch. This will be determined somewhat by the existing architecture. Sometimes a little hooded entrance is the solution and occasionally a vestibule room can be placed in front of the house having the proper proportion to the size of the front.

Horizontal Lines

The main problem, of course, in remodeling is to modernize the lines at the same time getting the living comfort without having to build the whole place over. Flattening out the perpendicular peaked lines is usually desired to bring the old-time stiffness and highness into more graceful and more horizontal lines. In doing this the roof is the first consideration. Since roofs consume about five-eighths of the exposure of the house, they need to be studied. If the rest of the house permits, an imitation thatched roof can be achieved by using 16-inch square butts shingles and laying them in irregular rows forming dark shadows and adding to the beauty. Roofs darker than the sides will always give a lower appearance.

Substituting wide siding will also give a horizontal effect. If this is done contractors advise painting or staining the 10 or 12-inch siding on both sides to prevent warping. To complete the effort toward horizontal lines the high foundation can be eliminated by grading the surrounding ground to meet the house proper. In this case of course the basement windows are saved by building areas around them, thus letting in light but hiding the ugly brick or stone foundation.

Turning from the outside appearance to the question of inside comfort one naturally asks, Have the room arrangements been outgrown by modern living? Are the rooms too large or too dark? Is the kitchen in keeping with lighter housekeeping, less canning and preserving and the other changes that have overtaken old-time cookery and serving?

More Light

Some old houses are uncommonly dark. More or larger windows are needed. The great desire to be out of doors can be satisfied by bringing the out-of-doors into the home. Take the old-time dining room, for instance, with its row of dinky windows above the old massive sideboard. Imagine the transformation if the old sideboard were relegated to the attic, the dishes put into a small corner of the kitchen and a big piece of the wall torn out, replacing it with a huge studio window reaching from ceiling to floor and perhaps five or six feet wide.

Adding a Fireplace

In some houses the old-fashioned parlor adjoined by a back sitting room would be so much more inviting and commodious if the two rooms could be thrown into one. Often the wall between them is a bearing wall and consequently the entire partition cannot be taken out. But by making a very large doorway, leaving only say two feet of wall on either side of the door, a more comfortable living room is gained. Caution should be observed to place diagonal braces at each side of the door reënforcing the walls. If the house has been minus a fireplace this might be a good opportunity to put one in. By building an outside chimney wherever it is most convenient this part of the house will seem much more homey and livable.

Much remodeling has taken place in kitchens generally with the idea of cutting down the size of the large kitchen to save steps. Pantries have been made into dinettes and the contents of the pantry shelves put into built-in cabinets in the kitchen.

M. Z.

My Garden Hobby

Alfriston, Sussex, Eng.

Dear Gardeners:

Thank you, all you contributors past, present and future, for the many ideas in this column.

I have no particular hobby but a shrewd suspicion that I am the hobby of my garden. It sports and plays tricks on me in the most amazing fashion. For example: Some seeds of humulus sown in the spring of 1930 have only just appeared. They are quite unconcerned about their two years' absence without leave and seem to be genuinely amused over having fooled me for two years.

Again, a huge clump of Dorothy Perkins was moved one winter and, blushing rightly as a lady should when deceiving, came out in the following spring as a Carmine Pillar, and has remained so ever since.

For some reason or other the vegetable garden hasn't had much of a show in this column. I have found the following useful:

1. Take out a trench one spit wide and deep. [A spit is the length of a spade-depth.—Editor] Fill to the brim with lawn mowings and pile the soil back on top. Now sow dwarf or runner beans on the ridge so formed. It will gradually sink down level again and the beans will find this underground mulch very much to their liking.

2. In the vegetable garden and also where cut-flowers are grown, if space permits allow at least two feet six inches between rows. Arrange with the cook to collect all vegetable refuse, pea pods, scraps, bones, etc., and bury them two spits deep between the rows. Next year arrange the rows over last year's refuse and bury the fresh refuse in between, over the old rows. This method saves stacking to rot down, with attendant flies, and obviates handling twice.

3. The first time the lawn is mowed in the spring put the mowings on the rhubarb, which will then sprout as though pushed up from undefneath with a stick.

4. I should like to indorse the hint in this column recently about mixed coal and coke ashes with heavy soil. It is extensively practiced around here. (Mr.) J. S.

[Thank you, Mr. S., for these fine suggestions. We are glad to have helps for vegetable growers. And I am sure that many of us, your editor being one, are also the butt of pranks played by whimsical gardens.]

Curbs for Driveways

Kansas City, Mo.

I have often wondered why driveways are not more often built with shoulders or curbs to keep the car from being driven off the drive. It is very difficult to back a car out a narrow driveway without occasionally steering off the paving at the expense of the grass.

These curbs do not have to be high or unsightly, a depth of three inches or so being sufficient. They may be placed just far enough apart to allow for the tread of the car excepting in cases where allowance of some sort should be made for coal trucks. The tracks for the wheels do not have to be wide, the remainder of the space between the tracks being available for grass. Some, however, may prefer to have this space entirely paved. The top of the curbs should ordinarily be level with the ground and the space between sunken. Again, the wheels might be made to run in troughs (square troughs) and the space between left at the level of the yard.

Some driveways in hilly neighborhoods, and others leading into basement garages have a wall on each side to contend with. These walls usually show deep scratches made by hub-cap or bumper. The curbs or shoulders are just as valuable here. They are especially valuable when the drive has a sharp turn in it.

These curbs may be made to lead clear to or even into the garage. And it is possible, also, to build in the garage a terminus which will stop the car by blocking the front wheels instead of letting the bumper take the responsibility by striking the end of the garage. Too much advantage, of course, should not be taken of such a stop.

At any rate, the curbed driveway makes driving in and out of the garage a very simple matter, the steering of the car practically taking care of itself. T. V. A.

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Little Repairs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the ideal time to make small household repairs, because of favorable weather—and more leisure time. Besides, supplies may be bought advantageously while stimulating more business activity.

Doors, blinds and windows are among the first to need attention. Repainting frames—even when the house does not need it—keeps these openings in the best condition. Screens repainted every season or two, with special paint that comes for the purpose, prevents rust.

And the catches and hinges of doors, blinds and windows, and screens may need replacement, before the coat of fresh paint puts them in first-class condition. If screen doors sag, a brace to take up the sag will be easier to attach than removing the door and planing off the lower edge. However, removing doors often necessitates new screw holes for hinges, which damages the frame.

With a sagging garage door, it may be better to actually saw off the lower edge which drags, than to reset hinges. But there must be proper weather stripping at the top.

For the kitchen screen door there are many other accessories useful now. A ready-made awning curtain that rolls up like a window shade is adaptable to summer sun. A detachable glass window keeps out rain and can be removed when breeze is needed. This same idea is incorporated in ready-made back doors with the glass window slipping down into the frame when desired. Some fit an ordinary window shade to the top of the inside of the screen door to use as the sun requires. An awning outside the door lets in air, yet keeps it shaded, which is important for a hot kitchen or one near a cooler or refrigerator. Inexpensive awnings come ready-made, and even awning cloth by the yard can be draped to advantage over a wooden frame or trellis. Awning cloth, too, is useful hung with rings on a wire cord and pushed back from the screen when necessary.

Inside the kitchen new catches to cupboard doors that stick or bounce open are easy and inexpensive to install. And they do save time and effort.

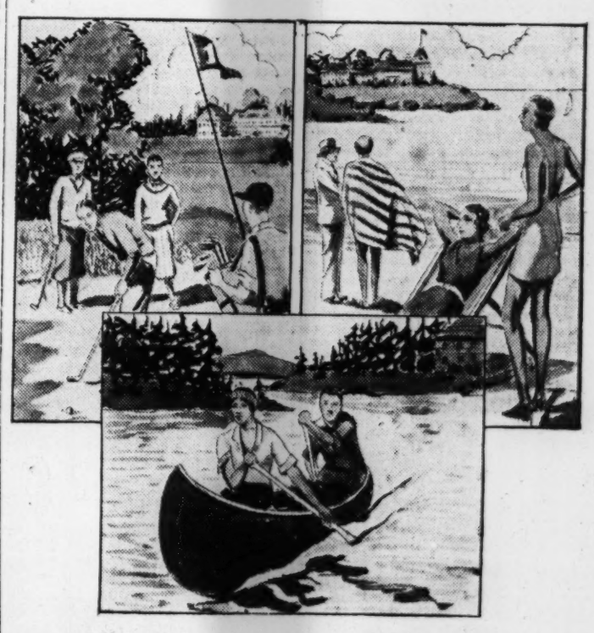
Stoves frequently need repainting. A special stove paint comes for black enameled stoves. To be satisfactory the stove should be allowed to dry twenty-four hours.

Linoleum will last longer if the second or third season it is given a coat of transparent shellac, lacquer, varnish or linoleum finish. Most of these dry in two hours. But of course all spots should be removed from the linoleum before applying this coat of durability. Ordinary floor wax also preserves linoleum and serves to brighten one that has become a bit dingy.

Glass will freshen some household hardware. Thus rusty or broken knobs on doors, cupboards or drawers can be replaced with glass ones. Small knobs come both in transparent glass or in colors to match the kitchen or bathroom color scheme. Another attractive repair to make is to remove small knobs and paint a ring of color around this space. This dresses up a drawer, yet prevents soil from showing on the drawer if it is white or cream enamel. Glass door knobs are up to date and keep clean nicely, so are a good substitute for discolored metal ones. Even the metal plate on a swing door can be replaced with a glass one which will not tarnish.

Some metal fixtures, whether screws, bathroom fixtures, or electric fixtures, are successfully renovated with enamel to match the woodwork.

Black wrought iron is improved with just one coat of fresh black paint each season. This renovates gates, awning frames, light fixtures and metal furniture.



Mountains--Lakes--Seashore

Which shall it be?

Will you spend your vacation at an up-to-the-minute resort where they golf, swim and ride? Or do you prefer a small hotel, camp or inn where there is less formality? Whatever you desire, you will find helpful information in the hotel, travel and resort advertisements now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

Here, resorts from all sections of the country tell you of their advantages. You can compare the many opportunities and make a satisfactory selection. If you are thinking of a tour or cruise, you will find the advertisements of tourist agencies, railroad, bus and steamship lines brim-full of ideas.

Advertisements of interest to the vacationist are published daily—and a special group of hotel, travel and resort advertisements appears on Tuesdays and Fridays.

This week the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture Page features the subject of the House and Garden in the Small Town. Along shady streets of many a little town the editor has gone, studying out the type of articles that would be welcomed by those living in the homes that sit comfortably in their grounds. Perhaps the articles here presented will help home owners to look upon their places with fresh viewpoints, seeing what can be done in the way of summer improvements, possibly filling vacation hours. Those who live in suburbs, cities and on farms will, it is hoped, find at least some of these articles of value, also.—Editor.

CARDIFF FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR JUVENILES

British Guard Boys and Girls on Their Leaving School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Nearly 200 boys and girls, fresh from school, have in one month found employment in and around Cardiff through the activities of the City Juvenile Employment Committee.

Behind this rather bald fact lies one of the little-known miracles of organization which are part of the secret of Great Britain's industrial calm in the present difficult times. It is a miracle that Cardiff shares with the majority of other cities in England and Wales. But behind it lies a far-spread network of competent devotion, which seeks to care for boys and girls leaving school—to prevent them from drifting into idleness and crime, to see in fact that they get a chance to make good.

Cardiff's figure of jobs found in May was rather above the average of the preceding months. But it is greatly below the pre-slump figure. Indeed, the difficulty of finding jobs for juveniles and adolescents is one of the most serious problems in England and Wales today.

When boys and girls leave school, particulars of each one of them go from the teacher to the city juvenile employment (education) officer, who works in conjunction with the local officers of the Ministry of Labor. Between them they comb the district for jobs, give out unemployment pay when due, and help the workless while away what would otherwise be idle hours by organizing classes, lectures, amusements not excluding summer camps by the sea.

Behind Cardiff's employment office in Westgate Street there have recently been erected a couple of huts, where one may see a hive of industrious lads making things, from carved wooden trays to chairs, cupboards, metal plaques and even linocuts. The boys built the hutments themselves.

Upstairs in the main building are the girls doing needlework, making raffia or leather handbags, learning typing and shorthand.

Although the basis of the instruction center is compulsory attendance at the classes, there is also a voluntary element. The extent of this voluntary element is proof positive that the average boy—and still more the average girl—is no shirker where work is concerned. Last year, out of a total of 76,400 attendances, over 40 per cent were voluntary. The boys totaled 30,100 attendances at the compulsory classes and the girls 15,700. In the voluntary section the figures were 8600 for boys and 22,000 for girls. The daily average in both sections worked out at 162 boys and 152 girls.

Neither Cardiff, nor any other city, has completely solved the problem of the juvenile unemployed. There is always, for example, the problem of the "difficult" boy or girl. In Cardiff they have special committees to follow up such cases after the individual has left school.

Another big trouble the employment officer is up against is the increasing demand for girl labor. This development has enormously increased the total number of candidates for jobs and correspondingly swollen the official figures of unemployed.

In Cardiff today at last 90 per cent of the girls leaving school are candidates for employment through the employment exchange, and last year, though there was a drop of 280 in the number of juveniles placed in situations, the figure for girls actually showed an increase of three.

World Conference Favors Tramways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A call to governments to put a stop to the disastrous competition between tram and railway traction on the one side, and the motorbus on the other, was issued by the 500 delegates from practically all European countries at the thirty-third international congress recently held here by the international union of tramways, suburban railways and motorbus lines.

It was decided to set up an international committee, to seek a solution of the problem of "rail and road" through a collective and centralized study of the subject. The congress spoke up strongly in favor of the tramway, which it claimed to be, with its modern equipment, absolutely the best means of local transportation for avoiding traffic jams in big towns.

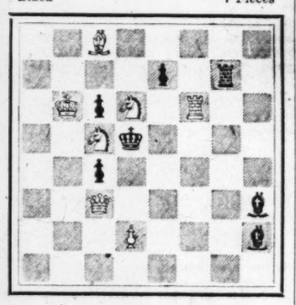
Statistics were adduced from 21 big towns in Europe indicating that for 30 of the busiest thoroughfares where most traffic jams occur, tramcars occupy on the average only 23 per cent of all the transport space while accommodating 79 per cent of the total number of persons transported. From this it was concluded that of all public means of transportation in big towns the tramcar is most efficient.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier.

PROBLEM NO. 1431
By J. Dubin
(First Publication)

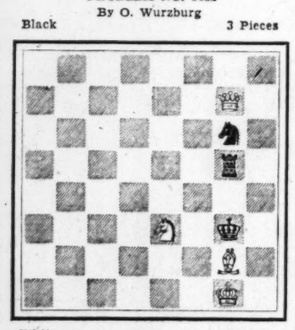
Black — 7 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1432
By O. Wurzburg

Black — 3 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1429. Kt-KKt5
No. 1430. 1. B-K5 — P-R3
2. B-Q6
1. ——— — Kt-R3
2. QxQP
1. ——— — R-R3
2. QxB
1. ——— — P-Q3 or Q4
2. QxBP

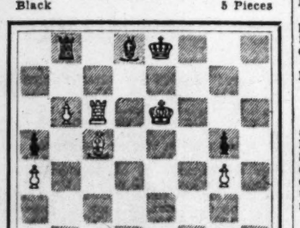
End-Game No. 106. 1 P-K6, PxP; 2 QxKtch, QxQ; 3 RxP, and Black cannot stop mate on the following move!

END-GAMES

Here is a position from actual play: Rubinstein-Tartakower, Marienbad, 1925. White, being a clear P ahead, has a technically won game. The winning procedure is, however, instructive and not too obvious.

End-Game No. 107

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 6 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The July issue of the Social Chess Quarterly completes the second year of this unique publication. In addition to the usual features, there are two announcements which promise to make future issues even more "meaty" for the "social chess player." The first is that Brian Harley is to take charge of the problem section. Mr. Harley, himself an eminent composer, author of "Mate in Two Moves" and editor of the chess column in the Sunday Observer (London), is particularly qualified for this work. The second announcement is that K. Znosko-Borowski, well-known master, author of "The Middle-Game in Chess" and "How Not to Play Chess," is to take charge of a section for instruction in the middle game, analysis and strategy. Miss Vera Menchik, woman's world champion, will continue to annotate games and to provide her lucid and instructive articles on the openings. Our chief regret is bound to be that the magazine appears every three months and not every month.

The Empire Social Chess Club, which sponsors the Social Chess Quarterly, will act as host for the annual congress of the British Chess Federation, from Aug. 15 to 27. The club has, as evidence of its growth and popularity, recently been assigned new and more spacious quarters at Whiteley's, a leading London department store.

On his tour across the country to take part in the Los Angeles tournament, held in conjunction with the Olympics, I. I. Kashdan made a long stop at St. Louis. On the evening of June 22 he met 40 in simultaneous play at the Hotel Marquette. His score against the city's strongest was 36 wins, 2 draws (to H. Lew and M. Gordon) and 2 losses (to E. J. Roesch, former city champion, and A. Hermann). The next evening he gave a lecture at the Bell Telephone Chess Club, analyzing some of his recent games. At the same club, on the following evening, he played five consultation games, with clocks, winning four and drawing one, to H. Lew and A. Hermann. Kashdan concluded his stay in St. Louis with another simultaneous, at the Mo-Pac Club, where he met and defeated 13 strong players.

A few months ago we reported a cable match between the British Chess Club, Paris, and the Manhattan C. C., New York, in which one consultation game was played with five on a side. The habit, for Paris, seems to have become contagious, for we have learned of another, this one between the Cercle Caissa, Paris, and the Club Argentino de Ajedrez, Buenos Aires. On this occasion two consultation games were conducted by radiotelephone. The result was a triumph for the Argentine club, which won the second game outright and was awarded the first on adjudication. Ten players on a side, divided into groups of five, took part.

The second game, below, is a hypermodern affair in which Black permits White to advance his center pawns unheeded. White accepts the challenge, and the rest of the game is a struggle of maneuver and defense, each side firmly intrenched behind a row of pawns. The aggressors win finally through control of the open K-file, which gives access to Black's weakened QP.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Buenos Aires White	Paris Black	Buenos Aires White	Paris Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 BxB	Kt-R4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 Kt-K2	P-Kt3
3 P-B3	B-Kt2	20 B-R2(b)	QR-R2
4 P-K4	P-B4	21 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt2
5 P-Q5	P-Q3	22 KR-K	QR-K2
6 Kt-B3	Castles	23 Kt-K2	Kt-R4
7 B-K3	Kt-K	24 Kt-B3	Q-B2
8 P-KKt4	P-KR3(a)	25 B-B2	B-Q2
9 Q-Q2	PxP	26 R-K2	B-K
10 KPxP	P-B4	27 QR-K	P-Kt4?
11 P-Kt5	Kt-Q2	28 R-Kt6!	KtxR
12 P-KR4	R-B2	29 PxKt	R-Kt2
13 Kt-R3	Kt-B	30 Kt-Q5	Q-Q
14 B-Q3	B-K4	31 Kt-B6ch	K-R
15 Kt-B4	Kt-Kt2	32 QxP	Q-B
16 K-B2	P-QR3	33 B-K5	QxP
17 QR-QKt	BxKKt	34 QxQ	Resigns(c)

(a) This creates a weakness at Q3, but Black must have breathing space.

(b) White decides to preserve the well-placed B. Note how flexible White's game is. He can attack on the flank or in the center.

(c) If 34 . . . RxQ; 35 KtxKt, RxB; 36 RxR, White emerges a clear piece ahead.

A thoroughly satisfying game!

A national Hungarian tournament, held at Budapest, has been won by the veteran Maroczy. Here is a lively game in which L. Steiner, formerly of New York City, who came in fifth, defeats Canal, who won second place. It should be especially pleasing to those who deplore the passing of the more exciting K side openings.

FOUR KNIGHTS

Canal White	Steiner Black	Canal White	Steiner Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 KtxKt(f)	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 QPxP	P-Q4!
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 P-B3	B-K4
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q4(a)	20 PxP	B-Kt6ch
5 B-R4	B-B4	21 K-B	B-Kt5
6 KtxP	Castles	22 R-R	Q-K4
7 Kt-Q3(b)	B-Kt3	23 B-K	QR-K
8 Kt-B4(c)	P-Q3	24 PxP	BxB
9 P-Q3	B-KKt5	25 QxB	Q-KR4
10 P-B3	Kt-R4!	26 B-Kt3ch	K-R
11 KtxKt(d)	BxKt	27 Q-Kt3	BxP!
12 P-KR4	P-KB4	28 K-Kt	BxKtP!!
13 B-KKt5	Q-Kt!(e)	29 B-Q(g)	B-B6
14 R-R3	P-KR3	30 R-R2	Q-B4ch
15 B-Q2	P-B3	Resigns	
16 Kt-K2	PxP		

(a) This gambit is one of Rubinstein's many innovations. Its soundness is problematical, but it leads to interesting play.

(b) A pretty combination might follow 7 Castles: 7 . . . P-Q3; 8 Kt-Q3, B-KKt5; 9 Q-K, B-Kt3; 10 K-R, Kt-B6; 11 PxKt, BxPch; 12 K-Kt, Kt-R4, etc.

(c) 8 Castles is indicated. As it is, the K never moves into comparative safety.

(d) Prudent. If 11 PxB, Q-R5ch; 12 P-Kt3, KtxKtP; 13 Kt-Kt2, Q-B3; 14 PxKt, Kt-B6ch, and Black has at worst a draw by perpetual check.

(e) Note how well placed the Q becomes.

(f) Again avoiding complications. If 17 QPxP, BxP; 18 PxB, KtxPch; 19 RxKt, RxKt, with a strong attack.

(g) If 29 KxB, R-K7ch; 30 K-R3, R-B6, etc., and if 29 QxB, Q-B4ch; 30 K-R2, R-B7, etc.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Switzerland

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Wengen	1277m	2200
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Murren	1642m	800
Lauterbrunnen-Trummelbach	800m	360
Scheidegg	2064m	150
Jungfraujoch	3457m	35

For hotel lists apply to the Inquiry Office or Travel Bureaux of the respective places or to the Jungfrau Region Traffic Association at Interlaken, Switzerland.

The Jungfrau Region is characterised by its excellent mountain railroads, which, touching at all these famous mountain resorts, facilitate access to such world-renowned heights as the Schynige Platte (Alpine garden), Murren-Allmendhubel or the Jungfraujoch (altitude 3457m., situated amidst the solitude of the eternal snows). The distinguished swimming pools at Interlaken, Grindelwald and Wengen are ideal!

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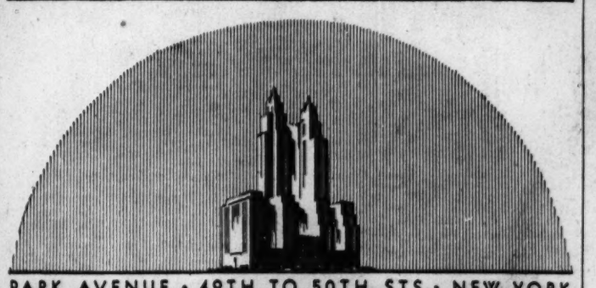

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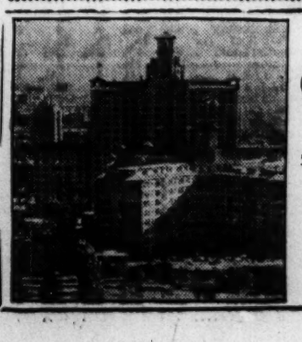

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STOCKS TURN DOWNWARD AS ANTICIPATED

'Corrective' Reaction Comes After Protracted Upswing

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—The sweeping rise in the stock market received its first important setback today, as a number of leading shares dropped 2 to 3 points or more in profit-taking.

The list strengthened for a time in the middle of the day, as coppers were bid up, but then weakened emphatically.

Issues off 2 to more than 3 points included American Telephone, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Case, North American, United States Steel preferred, and Woolworth. The late tone was weak. The turnover was around 1,700,000 shares.

The list turned conspicuously weak in the early afternoon, after the red metal group had been boosted substantially around midday. The list had started to sag at the opening, but soon stiffened. Wall Street was not much disturbed over the evident weariness of the market, however, since traders had been inclined to look for a "corrective reaction."

Sharp July Upswing

In point of percentage gain, the July upswing had been the sharpest of any advance in any similar period of time since the major downward cycle started nearly three years ago, and a number of traders had been surprised that a temporary setback had not come sooner.

The foreign buying in this market, which has been talked of so much of late, was said to have dwindled since the middle of last week.

The attempt to move the coppers was evidently predicated on the somewhat better feeling reported in the industry, and rumors that an attempt to mark up the domestic price from the current level of 5¼ cents a pound to about 7 cents might be made. Prices have been stiffening, and electrolytic futures in London moved up today. An unfavorable factor, however, remains in the huge stocks of metal above ground, which are estimated at more than a year's supply.

In view of these large stocks, the domestic producers have not yet tried to take advantage of the recently enacted 4-cent tariff. Some observers saw in the Franco-Belgian tariff accord a discrimination against North and South American copper, in favor of the metal for the Belgian Congo.

Among other non-ferrous metals, lead and zinc firmed somewhat in the domestic market during the last week.

On the whole, business news of the day was not particularly revealing. Some observers thought that the rally in shares could easily be resumed should any sober stiffened. Wall Street was not much disturbed over the evident weariness of the market, however, since traders had been inclined to look for a "corrective reaction."

Bonds React Somewhat

The bond market displayed some mild reactionary signs today although prices generally held within a narrow range and trading slowed down appreciably.

Some dealers have been expecting a period of realizing because there has been no halt in the rise of bond prices since July 1. Although most high grade securities are believed to have been accumulated during the last weeks for investment purposes, there also is said to have been a great deal of speculative trading.

Close observers of the market, therefore, would not be surprised by a fairly sizable reaction, especially in the second-grade categories. Some rail issues, for instance, have recorded extremely large percentage gains since the upward movement began. Dealers, consequently, take it for granted that large profits ultimately will not be ignored by the speculative element.

Rail loans that were inclined to resist today included Santa Fe general 4s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5½s, Southern Railway 4s and Union Pacific 4s. An easier tone was shown by some bonds of Southern Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio and a number of others.

The utilities and industrials were comparatively steady, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone, International Match, Armour & Co. and Texas Corporation loans firming moderately.

Both French and Belgian 7s improved, but German Government bonds were heavy. Japanese issues steadied. United States Government loans were quiet and firm.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Chase	27¾	29¾	Manhattan	22⅜	24⅜
City	36	38	Public	20¾	22¾
Commercial	108	112	Textile	25	28
Fifth Av	1115	1215	Trade Bank	20	30
First, N Y	1120	1220	Yorkville	20	30
Lafayette	7½	10½			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Banca C I	147	155	Fulton	190	220
Bk Eur T	53¼	55¼	Guaranty	230	235
Bk N Y & T	215	235	Irving	17⅜	18⅞
Bronx	13	18	Law Tle & G	51	56
Cen Han	116½	120½	Mfacturers	22	24
Chemical	32	34	New oYrk	75½	78½
Corn Exch	54	57	Title Guar	31	34
County	17	19	Uni States	1215	1315
Empire	20½	22½			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Last Appr.
First Nat	27½	29½	Bost Safe D & T	280
Nat Shaw	24½	26	New Eng Trust	400
Second Nat	79	83	State St Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cent Repub	8½	9½	Harris Tr&S	215	
Cont Ill Bk	90	92	Northern Tr	315	
First Nat	167	172	Strauss Nat	60	65

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 2—Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	July 30	July 23
Gold	766,200	754,100
For cur reserves	127,900	137,800
Other bills of ex & chks.	3,107,500	2,922,100
Advances	224,000	102,000
Circulation	3,966,900	3,721,900
Ratio	22.4%	24.6%
Bank rate	5%	5%

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
3	⅝		Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
9¼	2½	.20	Abitibi pf	100	4	4	4		
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	30	75	75	75		
⅝	1⅜		Adams Express	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞	
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	400	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¼	7	7⅛	7	
62½	30⅞	4½†	Air Reduction	2100	41½	38⅝	39¼	40⅝	
2	⅝		Airway Elec App	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1200	11¼	10¾	10⅜	11	
3½	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1½	1	1	1⅛	
7⅜	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2½	2	2	2	
10¼	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	2	2	2	2	
13	5½	..	Alleghany Steel	50	8	8	8	8⅛	
87½	42½	6‡	Allied Chem	17700	50½	55¾	57½	58¾	
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
¾	⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	⅛	⅛	⅛		
17¾	12	2	Amerada	200	18	17½	17	17	
11½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	400	12	11	11	12	
47	27	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	37	37	37	37	
1½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1	1	1		
3½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	4½	4½	4½	4½	
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	12½	12½	12½	12½	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	66¾	66½	66½		
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	21100	39½	37½	37¾	39	
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	105	105	105	106	
8¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8⅞	8	8	9	
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	80	29⅞	28¾	28⅞	30	
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	29¼	29	29	29½	
6	2	..	Am Colortype	400	2	2	2	2	
15½	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14½	
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1200	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	4¼	
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	12½	12	12	12½	
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2	2	
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	400	10⅜	9½	9½	10½	
8½	2½	..	Am International	600	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝	
4¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	700	8¼	8	8¼	9½	
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	100	35	35	35	35	
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	400	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	6½	..	Am Metals 6% N4N	20	11½	10⅜	11½	12	
16⅞	3	1	Am Power & Lt	4100	7	6½	6½	6¾	
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	27	25	25	26½	
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	700	23¼	23	23	23	
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3700	5⅞	5⅛	5½	5⅞	
13	1	..	Am Molling Mill	2100	7⅝	7	7	7¼	
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	20	19¾	19¾	20⅞	
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2200	13¾	12½	12½	13⅝	
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	29	28½	29	28½	
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	42	40	40	42	
83⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	7¼	7	7½	7⅝	
80	34	7	Am Steel F pf	30	54	54	54	54	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	4200	22⅝	22	22	22½	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	25100	92⅞	88¼	89½	91½	
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	9⅜	9	9	9⅜	
20	11½	..	Am Type F pf	100	19½	19	19	20½	
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	4500	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	17⅜	
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	55¼	55¼	55¼		
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	16⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	
15⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1400	4	3¾	3¾	15¼	
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	26¼	24½	25	25¼	
3⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2¾	
3⅜	1	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	18	18	18		
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	11000	7⅝	7	7¼	7⅛	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	3000	50	49	50	49½	
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	10¾	10½	10¾		
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	50	92	92	92		
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
3⅜	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	1100	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9½	
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4½	4½	4½		
2⅝	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	15100	33¼	30	30⅜	32½	
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	55½	55½	55½	56¼	
12⅞	1⅜	1	At Refining	7400	16⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	12⅜	
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	21300	65	59¼	60⅛	62	
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2	⅞	..	Auto Sales pf	40	1	1	1	1	
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	6½	6	6	6½	
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	30	22¾	20	20	22	
2⅛	3⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	2300	8⅞	8	8⅛	8⅜	
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	13	12¼	12½	13½	
5⅞	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1100	5¾	5	5⅜	5¾	
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	20½	19¾	19¾	20½	
44⅜	24½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	36⅞	36	36	36½	
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	5100	7	6½	6½	6⅞	
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	1100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞	
24	11¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	4300	13½	12	12¼	13⅜	
7⅛	5	7	Beth Steel pf	100	33	31½	31½	33	
43⅛	20	2	Bohn Alum & Br	200	87⅛	81⅜	87⅜	9	
2⅝	⅜	..	Borden	3300	27⅜	26⅛	26½	27¼	
8½	2½	..	Borg Warner	1100	6¾	6	6	6½	
14	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
14	¼	..	Brockway	100	⅜	⅜	⅜		
50⅛	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	22½	20⅞	21	21¾	
78⅜	31½	6	Broklyn M T pf	100	55	54½	54½	56	
89½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	66	63½	63½	67	
2	½	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
5	2¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	3	3	3		
8⅞	2⅜	..	Bucyrus E vt pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	1	
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	9¼	8⅜	9	9¼	
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	10	15½	15½	15½	15¾	
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	32	30½	31	30	
19	⅞	..	Butte & Superior	1800	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞	
7	1	..	Byers	2100	13⅛	12⅜	12¾	13⅛	

—C—

11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	
3⅜	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	¼	¼	¼		
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	2500	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	900	11½	10¾	10¾	11¼	
20⅜	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3500	13⅛	12⅜	12⅞	13⅝	
43⅞	16¾	..	Case Thresh	25700	32¼	29⅛	29½	31⅝	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1400	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	8⅛	
8	1	..	Celanese Corp	100	3	3	3	3	
16⅞	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16	16	16	16	
6¾	2¾	..	Century Ribbon	500	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	
15	3⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	7500	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	7⅞	
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	4	3½	3½	3¾	
20⅜	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	8	7½	7½	8¼	
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	8600	15¼	14⅛	14¼	14⅞	
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	500	2½	2½	2½	2½	
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	6	6	6	6½	
3¼	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅞	1½	1½	1⅞	
15¼	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	4700	5	4¼	4¼	5	
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	2½	2¼	2¾	2⅜	
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	4½	4½	4½		
16⅜	2½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7		
27¼	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9	8	8	9	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	30	8¾	8½	8¾		
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	6	6	6		
10	6	..	Chile Copper	10	10	10	10		
153¼	5	1	Chrysler	1100	9	8⅛	8⅜	8¾	
28½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	700	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	54⅞	54	54	52½	
21⅜	¼	..	City Stores	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾	
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	5	5	5	5⅛	
12⅜	2⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¼	6	6¼	6½	
10	8	..	Colo & So Inf	20	9	8	8	8	
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	14700	9¾	8⅜	8¾	9⅝	
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	58	57½	58	59	
47⅛	15½	2.50	Columbian Carb	4900	23¼	21¾	22⅛	25⅛	
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½	
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred Inf	80	59	57⅜	57⅜		
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜		
20⅜	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	19¾	19¾	20⅜		
27⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1100	17½	17	17	16⅞	
77	55⅞	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	73	73	73		
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	2800	7¼	6¾	6¾	7	
47⅛	15⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	5700	21½	21¼	21¼	25⅜	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	43	42½	42½	43⅜	
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼		
15⅜	6	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I vf	200	5	4⅞	5	5	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	25600	47½	44¼	45⅛	47¾	
10⅜	5	1	Consol Laundries	700	6	6	6	5⅞	
8⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	11600	7	7¼	7⅜	8	
13½	2⅝	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
3⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	½	½	½	⅝	
2½	⅜	..	Container A	100	1	1	1	1	
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Baking B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	2700	24½	22⅞	23	24½	
13⅜	5⅝	..	Cont Insurance	1900	15⅜	14¼	14¾	15½	
7	3⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	⅞	
7	2¼	..	Cont Oil	5100	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	
47⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	8900	36¾	34⅞	35⅛	36	
4½	2¼	..	Coty	400	3½	3½	3½	3½	
15⅞	7⅜	1.20	Crosley Radio	100	3	3	3		
2¼	½	..	Crown Cork & S	400	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8⅝	
23¼	6	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞		
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel	200	11½	11½	11½		
2	⅜	..	Crucible Steel pf	130	24	22½	24	22⅝	
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	
31	7	..	Cudahy Packing	400	29	28	29	28	
86	47	7	Curtis Publishing	1800	15¼	12¾	15¼	13	
23¼	7⅛	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	62¾	60	62	60	
39⅜	11½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4900	3⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
10	3½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	800	2¼	2	2	2¼	
			Cutler Hammer	200	6⅛	6	6	6½	

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	8½	8½	8½	8½	
83½	32	9	Del & Hudson	400	50	49	49	53¾	
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	600	15¾	14	14	16	
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	3	3	3	3	
122	54	..	Detroit Edison	200	79	76	76	79	
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	300	15½	15¼	15¼	15¾	
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	23	23	23		
113⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	300	10¼	10	10	10⅛	
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
12½	2½	..	Dresser B	100	4	4	4	4	
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	19400	29	27¼	27⅝	29	
10⅛	5½	3	Duplan Silk	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	93½	93½	93½		

—E—

87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	9100	46¼	44⅛	44⅛	45⅜	
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	14	12⅝	13½	13⅝	
2½	½	..	Elec Boat n	800	1	1	1		
6	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1900	1⅞	1½	1½	2	
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4200	5⅛	4½	4½	5	
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pw & Lt pf	500	18	17½	17½	18	
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	17¼	16¾	17¼	17⅜	
33¼	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	23	22⅜	22⅝	23⅝	
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	25	25	25	26½	
107¼	98	7	Endicott John pf	100	100⅛	10⅛0	100⅛		
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	100	8	8	8		
61¾	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	36	35½	35½		
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bld	200	13	12⅝	13		
11	2	..	Erie RR	300	5⅜	4¾	4⅞	5	
13½	2⅜	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	4	4	4		
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	10	0 1	1	1	..	

—F—

47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	18	18	18	18	
95	13	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	25	25	25		
3⅝	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	4¼	4	4	4⅜	
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F Rn	1900	14¾	13¾	14½	15¼	
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
59½	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	300	50½	50	50		
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	44	43	43	44	
⅜	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	700	¼	¼	¼	¼	
82½	63	6	Florsheim S pf	100	70	64¾	64¾		
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1600	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	8	
21½	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	400	15⅜	15½	15½	15¾	
53⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10½	10	2	Freeport Texas	1400	17¼	16¼	16½	17¾	

—G—

17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	100	10	10	10		
3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	1½	1½	1½	1⅞	
15¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1900	14½	13½	14	14¾	
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	100	9	9	9	9¼	
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	600	14⅛	14	14	14⅜	
3⅜	½	..	Gen Bronze	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	
2¾	¼	..	Gen Cable	100	2	2	2	1⅞	
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	40	9	8¾	9	9	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	37600	14½	13⅜	13½	13⅞	
11¼	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2800	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	
90½	19⅜	20	Gen Foods	3800	25⅜	24½	24½	25½	
2¾	⅜	6	Gen Gas & E A	1400	⅞	⅜	⅞	⅞	
20	8¼	1	Gen Gas & E 7%	30	10¾	8½	8½	8	
43	18	..	Gen Gas & E 7%	200	45½	43¼	43¼	45	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 2	Aug. 1
37	28	3	Gen Mills	5800	37	36	36⅝	38⅛	
24½	7¾	3	Gen Motors	26400	11½	10½	10½	11	
87¼	56¼	1	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	70	69½	69½	69½	
60	27½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	70	40	39	40		
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1¼	⅛	..	Gen Realty	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24¼	10½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3800	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16¼	
14⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	6½	6½	6½		
68½	41	5	Gillette S R pf	900	65	64¾	65		
7	3½	..	Glidden	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
19⅝

COTTON CLOTH SALES ARE OF GOOD VOLUME

Carded Broadcloths Lead Activity With Coarse Yarns Still Strong

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 2—Activity in the coarse yarn division of the primary cotton cloth market continued with unabated vigor last week. The volume of sales increased daily until Friday when buyers hesitated about accepting the new advanced prices. Finally enough small sales were made at the new prices to establish them as the market. The volume of sales on that day was said to be as great as on any other day of the week.

Carded broadcloths led the activity, but it soon spread to print cloths, sheetings and osnaburgs. It is estimated that fully 30,000,000 yards of broadcloths and print cloths were sold, and nearly 50,000,000 yards of all kinds of cotton and related textiles. It is said to have been the best week the market has had for many months.

There was good business in finished goods, such as sheets and pillowcases, bleached and unbleached cottons, and colored yarn goods. Among the latter denims and chambrays were prominent. Stocks of these goods were said to be getting scarce, and work shirt and work clothes makers are anticipating difficulties in the fall in meeting their deliveries of manufactured goods.

Wholesalers and converters report the best receipts of orders by mail and from their traveling salesmen that they have had for a long time. The orders are small but for a great variety of goods with the cheaper kinds predominating. While the bag trade furnished the bulk of the orders during the previous week the converters and wholesalers were the most prominent last week among a broad and diversified list of buyers.

Bottom Prices Reached

Many buyers expressed the belief that bottom prices have been passed and they are therefore willing to place orders for future deliveries and many bids were made last week for deliveries running into next year but the mills were not inclined to accept such distant deliveries at current prices. In fact they demanded and received a premium last week for all deliveries beyond August or early September.

The 38½-inch 5.35-yard print cloths sold in volume at 3 1-16c early and at 3⅛c in much heavier volume in midweek and later with fair sales at 3¼c. Other constructions through similar steps closed the week at 3⅜c for the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s and 3¾c for the 4.95-yard 72x76s.

Carded broadcloths sold in large volume for all counts but prices were lifted only on the three higher count goods. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard sold at 3⅝c and the 27-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s at 4¼c. The 37-inch 3.85-yard 112x60s brought 4¼c for spot and 5c for future delivery. Activity spread to the combed broadcloths where the volume sold was much better than for some time past, but prices remained steady, with the usual premiums for preferred makes. The 128x68s sold at 7c to 7¾c and the 144x76s singles at 8½c to 9¼c.

The bag trade bought heavily of sheetings, and prices were increased on six numbers, the most notable being the 36-inch 48x40s 5.50-yard which sold at 2⅜c for spot and 2½c for future delivery, and the 3.25-yard 48x44s at 3⅜c.

Interest in Novelties

In the fine and fancy goods division the chief interest was in novelties. Wash goods houses have taken a wide variety of strike-off lots of various types ranging from 5½ to 15½c a yard but mostly from 8c to 10c. Some converters bought in greater than strike-off quantities indicating they had already taken orders from the samples acquired several weeks ago.

Many fine goods mills are devoting their plants to the production of new and fancy designs which will be hard to imitate or debase. These goods are not subject to mass production and can only be produced by mills especially equipped for that purpose.

There was a noticeable revival in the demand for fancy curtain materials, the impetus for which originated on the Pacific coast. Clipped spot marquisettes in numerous types were sold as well as other novelty curtain materials. Chief interest appeared in fine cotton goods, although some all-rayon novelties and rayon mixed goods were sold.

Low-count taffetas were in moderate demand with inferior-filled goods leading over graded yarn constructions. Sales were made of twills, both in the low counts and of the range around 112x60s, which sold for spot as well as future delivery. Various types of satins were sold in a moderate way ranging from all-rayon high-count pannes down through rayon warp cotton-filled goods and cotton warp rayon-filled styles.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Chain store system sales compare:

JEWEL TEA		
	1932	1931
4 wks July 16	$771,576	$1,108,578
28 wks July 16	6,064,486	7,589,238

Sales of 82 stores of Jewel Food Stores, Incorporated, a subsidiary, for the four weeks ended July 16, 1932, were $301,282.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION

American Light & Traction Company reports for 12 months ended June 30, 1932, net income of $8,077,624 after depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interests, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to $2.63 a share (par $25) on the 2,767,357 shares of common stock, compared with $9,341,821, or $3.08 a share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1931.

MORE AIR PASSENGERS

Scheduled American air transport planes, flying two to 23 schedules a day over a total of nearly 50,000 miles of airways, carried 18.6 per cent more passengers in 1931 than in 1930, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported. Air transport lines reported 487,910 passengers carried last year, compared with 385,910 carried in 1930.

McCALL CORPORATION EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—McCall Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $882,108 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.63 a share on the 546,160 no-par shares of stock, compared with $1,168,319, or $2.04 a share on 572,057 shares in the first half of last year.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	12¼	12
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	11	10½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	73⅞	73⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32¼	31⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	71	70½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	62	61
Amer Inter 5½s 49	70½	67
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83⅝	83⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100⅛	100¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102⅝	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96⅛	96⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	96⅛	96⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅜	103¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	81	81
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	69	67
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70¼	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65½	64⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88	87
Atch T&SF 4s '09	73	73
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84¾	84½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	47	47
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	32	32
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	65	65
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	49¼	47¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	57	54¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28¾	27½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39¾	38¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	24½	24½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84½	84½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39	38½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47	45¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	65	65
Belding Hem 6s '36	76	76
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103⅞	103½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	102
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	86	86
Boston & Maine 5s '67	64	63¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	103⅞	102⅞
Bklyn City 1st	57½	57½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103½
Bklny-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84	83¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	107¾	107¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	72	72
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	96	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37¾	36½
Bush Term con 5s '55	35⅞	35½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	60¼	60
Calif Pruit P 5s '38	61	61
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82⅜	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	82¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	84½	84⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅞	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88	88
Can North 4½s '35	95¾	95½
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¾	100¼
Can North deb 7s '40	100¾	100¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	67½	67¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77½	77½
Can South 5s A '62	77½	77½
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	26	26
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	75	75
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	67	67
Cen of nG con 5s '45	29	29
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	17	17
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	66	65⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75	75
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54½	54
Cen RR of NJ gen 5s '87	70⅜	70
Cen tSeel Co 8s '41	65	65
Certainteed 5½s '48	28	28
Chic Corp 5s '47	46½	45½
Chic & O gen 4½s '92	89½	89
Chic & O 4½s B	77¾	77½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	42	42
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81½	81½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	86	85¾
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82	82
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11⅜	11
Chicago G L & Cok 1st 5s '37	100	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	39½	39
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	22½	22
Chicago M&StP 4½s Ser E '89	58½	58½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	5½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	23¼	22½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21⅞	21⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23	22
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	16	15½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	61½	61½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	62⅜	62⅜
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	25	25
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	60	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	33½	32½
Chicago RI&P 4½ '52A	29¼	29
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	16¾	16¼
Chicago TerHa & SE in 5s '60	26¼	26
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100	99⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	93	93
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63	63
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	70	70
Childs Co 5s '43	22	21
Chile Copperf 5s '47	40¼	40⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91½	91⅛
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	43	42
Clev Un Term 5s '73	70	69
Columbia G & E oC 5s deb '61	74½	74
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	74⅛	74
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	95	95
Com Credit cv 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	92
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	9⅛	9⅛
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	90
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101	101
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	75⅛	75
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70⅜	70⅜
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	55½	55½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	32	31
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	77½	77½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	82	82
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	44	43½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	12⅜	12¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	17½	17
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89⅜	89⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98¼	98
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79	78
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	96⅞	96⅞
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '67	98⅛	98
Erie R Rref 5s '67	21⅞	21⅜
Erie RR gen lien	46	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	21¾	21
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	34	34
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	35	35
Gannett 6s '43	69¾	69¾
Gen Am Inc 5s '52	75	75
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	44	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅜	102⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	100⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71½	70⅞
Gould Coupler 6s '40	13⅛	13
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	98⅛	98
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100	99⅝
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58	58
Great Northern 7s '35 A	67¼	66½
Har Riv Pc 4s '54	78	78
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58½	55⅛
Hudson Coal 5s '62	31	30½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	47	46½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101⅝	101⅜
Il Central 4s '52	50⅜	50⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	38⅛	37
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	49½	49
Ill Central 4¾s '66	29¼	28
Ill Central 5½s '36	69	67½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	30	29
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	31	29½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	96½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	71	70
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39	38
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5	5
Inter Match Corj 5s '47	5½	5
Inter Ray Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	46¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24¼	24¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	59½	59
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	18
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	18	18
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	34	34
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47½	45¾
Int Paper 6s '55	17	16
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	37¼	37¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28¾	28½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35	34½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33⅞	32½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xxw '48	75½	75
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	47	46½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¼	92¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	62	61
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	83⅜	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '60	84⅜	84⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	54	53
Laclede Gas 5½s D	53¼	52¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72¼	71½
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	38	37½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	44¾	44¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	44⅞	44¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29⅞	28½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	97
L&N uni 4s '40	78	78
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	35	33
Meade 6s '45 ww	40	39¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	83½	82
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	85	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	79½	79½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	44½	44½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	58¾	58¾
Moill 5s '59	29½	29
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75	74
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	30	30
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14½	14
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	31	29½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	30½	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	30½	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	30½	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	30½	28¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13	12
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	4	3
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	4	4
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	75½	75¼
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¾	82¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71⅜	71⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	69½	69½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¾	87¾
Nat Rys of Mex 5s	101¼	101¼
Nat Steel 5s	76	75¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	96⅞	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	78¾	78¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	61½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	62	61⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	26	25
Norfs N E 4½s	31	31
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	72
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43	42
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43	42½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	46¼	45
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63½	63⅜
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70	70
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	22	22
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	24	24
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	42½	40½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅛	54
NY Edison 3s C '51	102½	102⅛
NY Edison 5s '44 B	103⅞	103⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	53	53
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	63
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	76	76
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	46¾	46⅜
NY Steam Corp 3s '36	93¼	92⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	49	49
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	46	45½
Niag Share 5½s '50	53½	53
Norf Southern rfg A '61	8	8
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	22½	22½
North Am Co 5s '61	78	77⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	77	76
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	78	78
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	95¾	95¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	59½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82	81⅞
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70	69¼
Nor Pacific 4s '97 reg	78½	78½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	96½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	73¾	73⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 4½s '57	101⅜	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅜	102¼
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	25	24
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	45	44½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	39½	38
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87⅜	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80	80¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	95
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74½	74
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	70	70
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	80½	80½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	95½	95¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	66¾	66¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80½	80½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	89	89
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41¾	41¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	50½	49½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	85	85
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22¾	22
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	40	40
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98⅛	98
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97⅛	96
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74½	74
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70	68½
Purity Baking 5s '48	64	63½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	71⅝	71⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48½	48
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	56½	56
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	96	96
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¾	9¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	13¼	12
St Louis Sw fdg	18	18
StP & NCCSL 4½s '41	32¾	32¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	90	90
Santa Fe PP 5s	86	86
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3½	3½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	82	82
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	81½	81
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	30	29
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	92¾	92⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97½	97½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¼
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	44½	44
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43⅞	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	43⅞	43½
Southern Pacific Or A 4½s '77	62	61
So Pac S F T 4s '50	77½	77½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	21½	20¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26⅛	26
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	28½	28
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	23¼	21⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅜	102⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91	91
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	14	14
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94¼	94
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	95	94½
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¾	87
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	85	85
Third Ave 5s '37	88½	88½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	46	45
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94
Union Pacific 4s '68	76⅛	76⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80⅞	80⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	79¾	79¾
United Biscuit 6s '42	97⅞	97⅞
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	36¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	61¾	61¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	72
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	23¾	23
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	27	26
Va El & Pow 5½s	93½	93½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	35½	35½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	62	62
Walworth 6s '45	15	15
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	101½	101½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24	23
Warren Bros 6s '41	3¾	3¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
West Shore 4s 2361	70½	70
Western Electric 5s '44	97	95¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	49¼	49⅛
Western Pacific 6s B '46	34½	34½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	59¼	59
Western Union 5s '51	58¼	57½
Western Union col 5s '38	68	67¾
Western Union 6½s '36	69	68
Western Union 5s '60	58	58
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	50	50
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	76	76
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	63	63
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	64	64

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 2	Last Aug 1
3½s '47	101.6	101.4	101.4	101.5
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.25	101.22	101.23	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	101	102.29	102.30	102.31
US 3s '55	96.31	96.28	96.28	96.29
US 3½s '40	97.31	97.27	97.27	97.30
US 3¾s '43 June	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2
US 3¾s '47	100.4	100.4	100.4	1002.
US 3¾s '56	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.2
US 4s '54	103.28	103.24	103.24	103.25
US 4¼s '52	107	706.28	107	106.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18⅜	18
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	78½	78½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8½	8½
Argentina Gov 5s '45	43	42½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	34	33⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	37½	37¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	36¾	36½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	37	36⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	37	37
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	38	37
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	37½	37⅛
Australia 4½s 56	65	64½
Australia 5s '55	71¼	71¼
Australia 5s '57	71¾	71¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	38	38
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96¾	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅜	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅜	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29	28¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45½	45¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	42⅝	42⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41	41
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16	16
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	4⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5	5
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19½	19½
Brazil 6½s 27-'57	19⅜	19⅜
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	73⅛	73⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	22½	22½
Brisbane 5s '57	55¾	55¾
Brisbane 5s '58	55¾	55¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25¼	25¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	24	23
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24	23
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24⅞	24⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	96¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82⅛	82
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¾	96½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8⅜	8⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	12	12
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34¼	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	28	27½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	28	27½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	70	70
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	11	11
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	11	11
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39	39
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	12	12
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	96½	96⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68	68
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	44¼	44¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	41⅜	41¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	57¼	56¼
Dutch El sf 6s '62	95½	95½
Dutch El 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	31¾	31
French (Rep) 7s '49	112⅜	112⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117⅜	117⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	48	48
German 7s '49	46¾	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	47½	46
eGrm Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	45	44
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44¾	44¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	47
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28¾	28
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46⅝	45¾
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	39½	39½
Greek 6s '68	20	19
Hamburg 6s '46	35⅝	35⅝
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27	27
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	37	37
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30	30
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	87	87
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	94
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53	51¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	65	63½
Karstadt 6s '43	22	21¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	67	67
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medelin 6½s '54	10	10
Mex 4s small A '04	2	2
Mex 6s '33 small	4	4
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	30½	30½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	73	73
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	85	85
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	12	12
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	12	12
New South Wales 5s '57	67¼	67¼
New South Wales 5s '58	67	67
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
Norway (King) 6s '43	78	77
Norway (King) 6s '44	78½	78½
Norway (King) 6s '52	77½	77½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61	61
Nremberg 6s '52	33¼	32
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	54¾	54
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45	44½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	72	72
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	59	59
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	95

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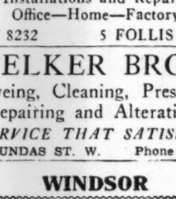

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Swallow-Tailed Kite

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST every youngster has built or flown a kite. Perhaps it was a box kite or just a plain diamond-shaped affair; but if the maker was adept at the art he could easily have built a kite shaped like a bird. With long substantial wings outspread, stout body, and forked tail stretching to the rear, the bird imitated might be the swallow-tailed kite or snake hawk of central North America, familiar from Minnesota south to the Latin-American countries of Central America. Occasionally they are observed in small numbers all over the United States and southern Canada.

Where the ground is low and cypress swamps, open pine glades, or fresh water marshes are found we may well expect to see this kite, the most beautiful and skillful of all the group as it performs graceful and swift evolutions in the search for food. Wholly beneficial in its food habits, it has never been reported as harming any wild birds or chickens but consumes large numbers of snakes, lizards, and insects such as cotton worms, grasshoppers, wasps, beetles, and hairy caterpillars.

It is a social bird and often builds its nest in groups of two or three families. Unlike any other bird it works at building its nest only in the morning. Selecting a tall pine or black mangrove tree, it prepares in May for summer housekeeping. Dry, brittle sticks of cypress easily broken off with its talons and often transferred to the bill, are used to form the kite's platform-nest. No other sticks are known to be used, and so shallow is the nest at times it would seem the eggs were in immediate danger of rolling off. Spanish moss and pine needles form the lining.

The swallow-tail kite usually spends its winters in Mexico and Central America. It is fond of soaring for hours at a time over lakes and rivers, uttering at times a sharp, shrill whistle or squeal as it sails along. Falcons in every sense of the word except in strength and habits, they have short, weak, hooked bills and unusually slender toes.

What They Say

The Remedy

"Hundreds of thousands of citizens are doing what I do not understand can be consistently done; and when it comes to arguing the question by the hours together, thrashing over the Eighteenth Amendment and all that, I walk out. I have saved weeks and months of valuable time by not arguing. I have done one simple but not altogether easy thing, I have stopped drinking. If I do not drink, and you do not drink, and other citizens do not drink, then there will be no bootlegging and there will be no liquor. That is the whole story to me."—*Bishop William Lawrence.*

The Hymnal at Home

"Alongside the Bible on the Christian's bookshelf should stand the hymnal of praise. It ought to be a familiar manual of devotion, owned by its possessor, not simply borrowed from the pew racks of the church!"—*Dr. Stanley A. Hunter.*

The Silver Lining

"Unemployment is making America think—and that in itself is the greatest virtue that can come to us at this crucial time." — *John A. Potts.*

In Lighter Vein

Have You Noticed?

"Do you ever wonder where all the pins go?"

"That's hard to establish. They all point in one direction and are headed in another!"

Oh, Please!

The young couple from up country were spending their honeymoon in New York. The little bride was quite overawed by the ultra-modern bathroom in their hotel suite. "Oh, George," she breathed, "couldn't we stay over Saturday night?"

Important

"I had a pleasant surprise this morning. I put on a last-year's suit, and in one of the pockets I found a roll of bills I had forgotten about."

"Were any of them receipted?"

The Retort Courteous

Spinster Relative: "Your young man usually seems to be late when he calls. I wouldn't stand for it myself."

Girl: "But, Auntie, dear, I'd sooner wait an hour than forever."

Go to the Head of the Class!

Teacher: "John, do you know anything about Napoleon?"

John: "Yes, ma'am."

Teacher: "Well, can you tell me his nationality?"

John (stalling for time): "'Course I can."

Flattening

"I shall only marry a woman who is my absolute opposite."

"Easy! There are plenty of intelligent girls about."—*Tit-Bits.*

Humorist

Ardent Topiary Gardener Puts His Art to Practical Use.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Shall" and "will" with compound subject (Miss C. S. M.) — The inquirer submits the following sentence: "Miss M—— and I (will or shall) enjoy reading that book."

Determination is expressed by "will" with the first person, and by "shall" with the second and third. Simple futurity, on the other hand, is expressed by "shall" with the first person, and by "will" with the second and third. (Most readers are familiar with the obvious change of sense in the old grammar examples: "I *shall* drown, no one *will* save me," and "I *will* drown, no one *shall* save me.")

The inquirer, referring to the sentence she submits, says: "I know that without the compound subject, the sentence, to express simple futurity only, should read: 'Miss M—— *will* enjoy . . .' or 'I *shall* enjoy . . .' And the same idea could be expressed in another form over which there would be no question. However, we desire your authority on the question with the subject compound."

The compound subject, "Miss M—— and I," really resolves itself into "we." To express simple futurity, then, the sentence should read, "Miss M—— and I (we) *shall* enjoy reading that book." (By changing the "shall" to "will," determination would be expressed.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Good dardware: Nature is a peculiar thing. You ho'., and dig in the garden to get the things you do want, while the things you don't want come up anyhow.

Hopkins (Mo.) Journal: A woman's hour of triumph is to find the basement lights burning just after her husband has preached a sermon on economy.

Humorist: A gardener says that his vegetables are growing very slowly this year. His scarlet runners, in fact, are mere hikers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Singing Along

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

MR. J—— was driving from his home in Los Angeles to Santa Barbara on business. When almost there his attention was attracted to a middle-aged couple walking toward him, each carrying heavy satchels, and between them on a pole were swung several large bundles. When he got near them he heard them both singing as they walked along.

Several hours elapsed and Mr. J— was on his way home. On the highway he met the same couple. They had covered several miles, and as he approached them he again heard the song. He stopped and asked to give them a lift, and as they settled themselves for a ride, the man began to tell him their experience:

"We had to make a change in our living, so Mother and I broke up our home in the North, and are going to live with our daughter in Long Beach. I thought the little car would bring us through; it was very old, past repair, and when about halfway along it refused to go, so we had to leave it. It was like deserting a faithful friend, but it was the best we could do.

"Mother looked the situation over, and said it would not be hard to walk; the days were bright and sunny, and the nights warm, and we were not in a hurry. So we started on our way. Mother said we would call it an adventure, and as we went along we talked of the pioneers who walked across the plains and beat their own trails. How wonderfully easy this highway would seem to them! Mother said we would sing—it would make the stones under our feet much softer, and you know we have enjoyed every step of the 200 miles, and Mother hasn't run out of songs yet! But, then, she has been singing for all the 38 years of our married life, and she has gathered the flowers that have bloomed along our pathway. You see I have a sunflower; she put it in my buttonhole."

When Mr. J—— drove into his driveway he told his new friends he was inviting them to be his guests for the night, and tomorrow his wife would love to take them down to Long Beach. It was only about 30 miles, he explained, and while it was just a short ride, it would be a long walk, and he wanted Mother to be in excellent voice to sing the lullaby to the tiny grandchild she had told him about.

Letter "H" Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Names of all the objects pictured begin with the letter "H." By placing these names in the proper spaces, reading downward, you will find, reading across as indicated by the arrow, the name of an animal which also begins with the letter "H."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Telephone Puzzle:
Alexander Bell (inventor of the telephone).

Window Transparencies You Can Make

The Happy Home

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Trace This Simple Design Upon Cardboard and Cut Away All the Black Parts. Then Get Some Scraps of Red, Yellow, Blue and Green Tissue Paper to Paste Behind These Openings. Use Red Behind the House and Chimney, Yellow Behind the Base Line and the Tree Trunk, Blue Behind the Clouds and Green Behind the Tree and Bushes. Lay Paper of the Proper Color Under the Openings and Lightly Mark Around Them With a Pencil. When You Cut These Out Allow a Small Margin of the Tissue All Around the Pencil Mark. Upon This Margin Spread a Small Quantity of Library Paste and Put the Tissue Into Place. When All of the Colored Paper Is In Place, Press the Whole Thing Between Papers and Under a Large Book Until Dry, Then Hang It in a Window.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Stalemate in Germany

GERMANY has put 36,000,000 votes into the ballot box and pulled out a question mark. Is it to be Fascism or Communism, Republicanism or Dictatorship? Germany answers only in paradox. Its Reichstag elections returned Adolf Hitler's National Socialists as the largest single party in Germany, but denied them anything approaching control. The hands of the Communists—the Fascists' archenemies—were somewhat strengthened.

At the same time the parties of the Middle and moderate Left delivered a significant mandate for the retention of the parliamentary system. The parliamentary deadlock which accrues from this division of German opinion and the apparent inability of the various factions to work together promises to prolong the period for which the von Papen dictatorial oligarchy can remain in power unhampered by party affiliations and depending on the Reichswehr for its strength.

Meanwhile behind the political truce—a peculiar German device which permits President von Hindenburg to halt public political activity for the next ten days—efforts are in progress either to bring the Fascists and Catholic Center Party into a coalition or to obtain some form of parliamentary toleration for the present von Papen dictatorship. Chancellor von Papen's election eve statement that "the emergency structure of the Weimar Constitution does not do justice to the unfoldment of the manifold powers and abilities of the German people" may well be taken to indicate that the Junker-Nationalist régime has not forgotten its plans to revise the Reich's governmental form along the lines of the pre-war era, rather than to strengthen the post-war democracy.

For there are many, including the Junkers, Nationalists, intellectuals and Fascists who believe parliamentarism has failed in Germany. They may well ask themselves whether it is not the application of parliamentarism that should be declared wanting. Germany has not yet learned the lesson of coöperation. Just as many Germans are crying for self-sufficiency and independence in foreign affairs, so they have not discovered that domestic strength lies in joint effort.

Just as Herr Hitler recently declared that "the National Socialists do not believe in international rapprochement," some other elements in Germany are making an effort to isolate the nation from international coöperation. In the same way more than one party is endeavoring to exert domestic control unrestrained by the discipline of coalition. To maintain this isolation demagogues have resorted to fostering hate and violence. It is this phase of political phenomena in Germany today which holds most danger.

For inherently nothing is to be feared from a certain measure of reaction. Countries more experienced in the operation of the parliamentary system have learned that shifts away from Liberalism are but a part of the spiral path of progress. It is even possible that some constitutional changes are needed to enable Germany to bring her administrative machinery through a slow process of development to the point where the basis of democratic government rests upon a firm foundation.

But for the moment one of Germany's basic problems is that of moderation—of learning that prejudice and political insularity do not build the framework of a state. Just as Germany in her formal foreign policy is demanding "equality" among nations, she must learn to apply this fundamental to the various elements in the domestic scene which by the very violence of their mutual opposition threaten to take the reins of government away from the people and place it in the hands of a dictatorship.

As Dr. Nitobe Sees It

FEW men have done more for the League of Nations than Dr. Inazo Nitobe. From 1919 to 1927 he was its undersecretary-general, and none among its present and past officials is held in higher regard in League circles than he.

Therefore, when he chose "International Cooperation" as the subject of his convocation address at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, he need have had no fear that he might invite a charge of insincerity. Whatever his country may do in the matter of its League membership, Dr. Nitobe's service will remain undimmed, especially since he expressed himself in favor of Japan's continued adhesion.

There was no denial of the worth of the League in Dr. Nitobe's statement that it has not been as useful an institution to Japan as to other leading countries. Japan is primarily a Pacific power. It is sandwiched between Russia and the United States, neither of which belongs to the League. Intercourse with them, therefore, cannot be facilitated on the banks of Lake Geneva.

Since Japan is at a crossroads in its relations with the League, it was perhaps inevitable that Dr. Nitobe should have overstated this aspect of his case. One might question, for instance, whether Japan's abandonment of the racial equality clause which it proposed at the Paris peace conference for inclusion in the League Covenant constituted the sacrifice asserted by the Williamstown speaker. If it had been accepted, Japan no less than the other great powers would have been embarrassed, for Japan has its own system of Oriental labor discrimination, aimed at the Chinese.

The resolution had all the appearance of a bargaining point. What Japan wanted and got at Paris was the abandonment of the movement to retrocede to China the rights and interests in the Chinese Province of Shantung which Japanese arms had seized from the Germans.

Then there are advantages in League membership which Dr. Nitobe does not mention. The north Pacific mandates could not be regarded as a bagatelle. Judged from the great store set upon them by the Japanese, they are of great benefit in adding to their oceanic security. Also the League has immeasurably advanced Japan's prestige as a great power. This was a war-time achievement. The League has confirmed and consolidated it. Such prestige may now be regarded in certain Japanese quarters as a luxury, but at one time it was considered precious indeed.

But these are all material considerations. Nations are not supposed to join the League for the rewards they can get out of it, but for what they can give, especially out of the province of national sovereignty, in contributing to world security. Like every other member Japan should feel that part of its international duty is to maintain the concert of nations at Geneva.

It is beside the point to remark upon American abstention. If that form of international coöperation has not yet been accepted by Americans, they have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into another form, that other concert known as the Pact of Paris. There is thus no hypocrisy in the spectacle of Americans waiting upon Japan to pursue a course of action toward China which would make obeisance to that portion of the Pact of Paris which pledges the signatories to a peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Olympic Ideal

WHAT gymnastic feats the eyes of an ancient Greek would perform could he behold the tenth revival of the Olympic Games now in progress in Los Angeles! Not only would he see an opening pageant more strikingly international than even an Assembly of the League of Nations. Not only would he see scores of "barbarian" peoples performing the feats he gloried in far better than he performed them. Not only would he see women, who were not even permitted to witness the ancient games, exhibiting amazing prowess in many events. He would see an enthusiasm and a sportsmanship not exceeded in his own games.

Indeed, the actions and attitude of the athletes might seem the most familiar aspect of a strangely transformed world. If this were so, it would please no one more than the founders of the modern Olympic movement. To them, and especially to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, originator of the plan, revival of the Olympic Games was not a physical culture project but a moral movement. It was sportsmanship they wished to spread throughout the world even more than sports. They believed that if more people learned to "play the game" on the athlethic field, they would play it in other fields of human endeavor.

It is difficult to realize today that many of the sports for which 2000 athletes from thirty-nine nations have gathered at Los Angeles were little practiced a few decades ago. It takes things like the Olympic soccer championship of Uruguay, the supremacy of Finland in distance running and the building of more than 2000 playing fields in Mexico to bring home the tremendous spread of outdoor games.

And it is quite possible there may be a connection between this movement and the wider acceptance of democratic government in recent years. Certainly the sacrifice of personal interests for the sake of the team—or the community or the nation—which sports teach is essential to the successful working of democracy. It would be too much to say that the modern Olympiads have been entirely responsible for the spread of sports, but there can be no question they have greatly promoted it and have fostered the highest ideals of amateurism.

It is of vital importance that this concept be preserved. The Greek games were discontinued because they degenerated into professional combats. The men who revived them wisely intended the Olympic Games not as international competitions, but as tests of individual skill. There is no official ranking of nations according to the number of points won by their nationals. The newspapers do that. And there is real danger that enthusiastic nationalism and an overzealous press will put the emphasis on national rivalries.

There is an effort now to combat this tendency. The Amsterdam games in 1928 were highly satisfactory and officials are trying this year to prevent any recurrence of the outbreaks of partisanship which marked some of the earlier Olympiads. The splendid arrangements Los Angeles has made should obviate such causes of discontent as poor food or housing. But essentially the greatest safeguard of the Olympic ideal is further cultivation by athletes and public of the attitude General MacArthur attributed to the American competitors in 1928 when he said they were "worthy in victory, supreme in defeat."

"Too Much to See"

WITH the clarity and perspicuity of a judicial utterance, an English judge has, in his private capacity, handed down an opinion regarding that venerable institution, the British Museum. He admits, with an exhibition of courage equaled only by his frankness, that he has not visited the museum since boyhood.

Brevity marks the reason given by the learned judge: There was too much to see.

Many will welcome this expression of opinion from so eminent a source, especially those who feel a bit guilty when they try to recall their last visit to the British or any other museum. After all, too, descending from the sublime to the not-so-sublime, is it not only what lots of people think about the modern three-ring circus? They yearn, they say, for the old-time one-ring affair, where undivided attention could be given to a gentleman tying himself in unbelievable knots in a marvelous "bending" act, or to the lady turning double somersaults on a galloping—or, rather, gently ambling—"resinback"?

Turning from this flippant digression regarding circuses to the graver issue of museums, something should, as Mark Twain remarked about the weather, be done about it. A few hardy persons have. They are those self-disciplined folk who, on arriving at a museum, march straight to the room containing a certain work of art, plant themselves before it and, in due time, looking neither to the right nor left, march right out again. Such inflexible resolution, alas, is given only to those made of sterner stuff than the average human.

The suggestion is, therefore, in order, and it has been made before: why not, so to speak, carve big museums into little ones and take the latter to the people?

It should be entirely feasible to find a location, for instance, in busy commercial centers where workers in their luncheon hour could restfully and leisurely inspect, say, an exquisite specimen of Ming porcelain, a Turner painting and a Rodin or Saint Gaudens sculpture. Other combinations could offer frequent and interesting change. Incidentally, the step might often be the first one back to the big museum when larger leisure comes.

Governor Roosevelt's Speech

THE radio speech with which Governor Roosevelt launched his campaign for the Presidency was hard to understand. Not that it lacked in clarity of words or delivery. Indeed, the Governor's informal, unimpassioned manner of outlining his party's broad policies must have been welcomed by citizens who have grown weary of inflamed oratory. And Mr. Roosevelt probably helped those who do not read platforms—even such commendably brief documents as that of the Democrats this year—by his extensive quotation from the Democratic platform.

Yet the speech was hard to understand. It left the hearer still much in the dark about what Governor Roosevelt would do in carrying out the promises he read from his party's platform. And in certain portions it made the hearer wonder if he was hearing correctly. Two statements in particular will require the further and detailed discussion which the speaker said the campaign would bring. Impartial citizens will want to know what the Governor meant by saying that Republican Administrations since the war have not drastically reduced the war debt and that the Hoover Administration has resorted to inflation to meet the federal deficit.

Probably the greatest achievement of the Mellon régime in the Treasury was the reduction of the war debt from $25,000,000,000 to $16,000,000,000 in some ten years. About the only complaint anybody made against the debt-reduction program was that it was too drastic. And that complaint came chiefly from members of Mr. Roosevelt's party in Congress.

As to inflation, most people will have to ask the Governor to find it for them. The Government has been trying, with only partial success, to stop the most devastating deflation of recent history. Indeed, a large part of the country would welcome some measure of reflation. But where is the inflation? Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt meant attempts to expand credit through the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But most Americans have no complaint about that program except that it has not been more successful. In fairness to himself the Governor should explain this reference.

The Democratic candidate for President was much clearer in his discussion of foreign affairs. He put himself on record as opposing cancellation of European debts to the United States. And he scored on the Republicans when he declared their position has been the absurd one of demanding payment and at the same time making payment impossible. While it is doubtful if tariffs have really made debt payments "impossible," they certainly have not facilitated them. However, insistence on payment in full, even if tariffs were lowered, would be of very doubtful aid in world economic recovery. And the Governor's implied indorsement of the platform's muddy call for a "competitive tariff for revenue" made that call no less muddy. Does it mean lower tariffs?

Mr. Roosevelt was also more definite on liquor. He said he would urge Congress to carry out the provisions of the Democratic platform for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act to legalize beer. Presumably he would call a special session to do this instead of waiting until December, 1933, for the regular session. But he did not say so. Altogether, the speech left much doubt about Governor Roosevelt's program.

Editorial Notes

Why is it that cartoonists who advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a "temperance move" portray what they claim to be increased support of that view by pictures of drys standing knee-deep in flowing liquor and with umbrellas raised to ward off raining bottles? If the pictures are actually illustrative of what repeal sentiment means, they hardly illustrate the "temperance" which many wets avow to be their goal.

Since Pasadena, where the Chess Congress of 1932 is to be held in August, is but thirty minutes' ride from Hollywood, may we expect to see the high lights of the tournament brought to us via the slow-motion picture?

Citizens of Duvall, Wash., who recently elected women as mayor and members of the city council, declare travel along the road of civic progress is being expedited by this hairpin turn.

Placer miners who have increased their "gold rush" in the West probably like the idea that, although they average only $2 to $4 a day, there is no likelihood of their output exceeding demand.

Perhaps the recent two-cent rise in the wholesale price of butter at San Francisco will give the farmer an opportunity to butter his own bread, also.

The Eleven Forty-Six

FOR residents in Suburbia, the 11:46 was the last train home. He who missed it must then journey via noisy elevated trains, a steady-by-jerks trolley car, a bus, and in the end, shank's mare, a tedious hour and a half of travel. The details are given in toto, lest the reader underestimate the urge to activity which possessed those of us who depended upon the 11:46 for a comfortable, thirty-minute trip home.

On the night in question, I had been occupied in harrying a story from a stubborn typewriter. A last, vigorous twirl of the platen, however, released the final sheet of "copy," and at the same moment the office clock slipped another cog . . . a quarter-hour performance to which such electrically controlled clocks are subject. I glanced up. Goodness, it was 11.05. I flung on my coat, I jammed on my hat, seized purse and a book, dashed downstairs and out the door. Between myself and the train lay a thirty-minute car ride. I sped across the park and thence to the avenue. Alas, no taxis were cruising down the avenue. However, a trolley opportunely appeared and I took it. At least I would be moving in the right direction.

A few moments later I ventured a glance at the clock on the wall of a brightly lighted telegraph office. Ah! It wasn't as late as I thought. It might yet be possible to scuttle through the tunnel and emerge on time.

We plunged underground and drew into the transfer station. "Now," thought I, "if only my car comes next." But it didn't. Tempus was fugiting. So was hope. Suddenly, my car came round the loop. I leaped aboard, the doors slammed, and we were off. Twelve minutes to go and four stations to make. Could we do it?

The pause at station number one was unbelievably brief. I conferred with the conductor.

"What time are you due at the terminal?" I asked.

"Eleven fifty," he replied. "What time does your train leave?" Astute gentleman.

"Eleven forty-six," I answered briefly, and retired to my seat as we drew into station number two. The race was undoubtedly lost, but I might as well be philosophical about it. I opened my book and became oblivious to my surroundings. A sudden burst of speed set me with a jerk against the back of the seat, and I realized that we were flying through the tunnel. The conductor careened down the aisle and came to an abrupt stop as the brakes were set for station number three. One passenger to get off . . . none to get on. The doors slammed and we jumped ahead.

"He's going to try to make it for you," was the conductor's comment, "he" being the motorman.

* * *

With hardly a perceptible slackening of speed, we took curves, figuratively speaking, on two wheels. We whizzed past station number four without so much as a "hail and farewell." We catapulted out of the tunnel and roared up the incline toward the terminal. The conductor cautiously stepped to my side in the swaying car. "We're going to let you off at the switch," said he. "You'll have three minutes to go. Can you do it?"

"I can," said I in clear, firm tones, as I eased myself toward the doors.

The car came to a lurching halt; the doors flew open and I flew out. "Thanks, and good night," I called. I waved to the motorman as he yelled, "Good night, lady. Look out for traffic!"

One minute later I was inside the terminal, racing toward the tracks. The gateman saw me coming and called a warning to a brakeman. As I rushed through the gate the brakeman halted the "All-aboard" signal of his lantern and hoisted me . . . (there is no other adequately descriptive word) . . . hoisted me up the steps. The train began to move as I dropped into the rear seat in the car. Thanks to the interest of no less than four people, I had "made" the 11:46.

With a sigh of gratitude I glanced idly out of the window . . . and "froze" to the seat! Where in the world was I going? The train was running at top speed through country where not one light was in its accustomed place on the blackened landscape. I leaned forward and addressed the gentleman ahead of me. "Will you please tell me," I asked a trifle unsteadily, "where we are bound?"

"Certainly, madam," was his courteous reply, "this train goes to Sylvania."

"Thank you," I returned limply, "I hoped we were going to Suburbia."

"My word," he ejaculated.

At this point the conductor appeared. Simultaneously, we turned to him, opened our mouths . . . and said nothing. After all, what *was* there to say? Sylvania was forty miles cross-country from Suburbia and no bus connections at that hour of the night. However, the gentleman ventured a word as he proffered his ticket. "Fred," said he, "this lady is on the wrong train. How can she get from Sylvania to Suburbia?"

"She can't," was the laconic reply. "At least, not at this time of night."

"You better hustle right out as soon as we get to Sylvania," he advised, "and try to locate a taxi. 'Tisn't likely there'll be one, but there might."

He might as well have told me to find the hidden treasure. A strange, dimly lighted town presented no alluring possibilities at that hour of the night. My "gentleman friend" once more joined in the conversation. "Fred," he observed, "if you will vouch for me, I will give the lady safe passage home. I left my car at the Sylvania station this morning."

The conductor chuckled. "If I'll vouch for you," he returned scornfully, "and you the best known—"

"Never mind what I am," hastily interposed the other, "just reassure the lady."

"Certainly I'll reassure the lady," was the hearty response. "Can't think of anybody I'd rather she'd met up with." And so it was settled.

* * *

At Sylvania we transferred to the gentleman's automobile. As we left the station a white moth beat against one of the headlights, and I casually remarked that it looked a lot like a silver-spotted fritillary in that uncertain light.

My companion almost ran into a telegraph pole as he eagerly turned to look at me. "You know butterflies?" he asked with animation.

"Not especially," I answered truthfully, "Although we've some 3000 in the house. My brother collects them."

For the ensuing hour and a quarter I tried to give intelligent attention to some very learned comments on the lives and hopes of butterflies. If only Andrew were there instead of me. Andrew was a match for all comers in butterfly lore.

At ten minutes before two we arrived at my house. On the doorstep sat a dark figure. As we came to a stop, the figure wearily rose. "Andrew!" I exclaimed, and hastily tumbled out of the car. "What in the world—"

"I forgot my key," said he in bored tones. "I came out on the 11:46."

At the sound of Andrew's voice my companion wheeled. "Andy!" he softly shouted.

Andrew woke up. "Pugsy!" he fairly yelled. No boredom in those tones . . . and there they stood, pumping each other's hands up and down, up and down. . . . I recognized the symptoms. "Drive your car into the garage, Mr. Pugsy-who-ever-you-are," I ordered resignedly. "Andrew will put you up for the night. Meanwhile, I'll get us some food."

And so, if you should be at all curious about such matters, that is why a certain patrolman in Suburbia was seen to halt before a somewhat brightly lighted, but otherwise well-mannered, house on our street at 2:40 a. m. on a calm spring morning. With some hesitation he entered the yard, his mind seemingly made up to "inquire within." He was halfway up the stone flagging, when a lady opened the door and set out a pair of milk bottles. As she turned to reënter the house, she saw him. Obviously startled, she gripped the door for support. The patrolman advanced a step. "Only the night watch," he said quietly and respectfully. "Everything O. K.?"

"Everything's O. K., thank you," returned the lady serenely. "We've just come home on the 11:46." And she softly closed the door. G. M. S.

Notes From Shanghai

Foreign Trade Shows Gains

GRADUAL improvement is shown in the customs returns through the port of Shanghai, which handles more than half of the foreign trade of China. In spite of the boycott, Shanghai is absorbing an increasing amount of Japanese goods. The adverse effects of the Sino-Japanese conflict have been almost overcome, and the decline in trade is now due largely to Communist bandit conditions in the Yangtse valley. Communist bandits control large portions of Anhwei, Honan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, and Szechuen provinces, which obtain their needs through Shanghai. In regions thus controlled, trade is practically suspended. Genuine Communists hope to throttle the central government by stopping trade. Bandits discourage trade by robbing caravans by water or land. No immediate improvement of these conditions seems to be in prospect.

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Industry Follows Peace

The resilient qualities of Shanghai, as of China in general, are shown by the prompt restoration of local industries following the Shanghai settlement. Even before the truce had been signed, half of the factories, including Japanese, had reopened. By the middle of June, all factories had resumed operation, and it was estimated three-fourths of those employed in factories at the time of the Sino-Japanese conflict in January had resumed work. Thousands of small shopowners and household factory operators who lost everything in Chapei have returned to that district following Japanese evacuation. Empty districts were repopulated two or three days after Japanese withdrawal. Many Chinese shopkeepers had continued business in the International Settlement during the Japanese occupation. Because their capital outlay was so small, losses were widely distributed and more readily absorbed.

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Status Of Shanghai

The indefinite political and military status of the Shanghai area does not encourage prompt expansion of Greater Shanghai, a term used to describe the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the Chinese cities. Business organizations of all nationalities are therefore interested in persuading the Chinese Government to define the status. Various schemes have been proposed, some making Shanghai a "free city," like Danzig, others creating a demilitarized area, with special police under joint Sino-foreign control. Chinese business men and bankers favor some such scheme, but Japan's untimely suggestion that Shanghai be demilitarized has created popular disapproval of any change in the status of Shanghai. It is unlikely that the Chinese Government will agree to any change for some time. For the present, a special Chinese police force protects the Chinese cities, and soldiers remain at a distance of twelve miles. But the complicated questions of joint control of sanitation, public utilities, roads, and so forth, remain unsettled.

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"Friendly Enemies"

Although Chinese newspapers insist that an "actual state of war" exists between China and Japan, social relations continue between officials of the two countries here. The Japanese Consul-General gave a reception for the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and many prominent Chinese attended. The Mayor gave a reception for leading Japanese in return, and even the military commanders who directed operations in Chapei and elsewhere were invited and attended. For a month or two after the conflict there were isolated instances of attacks upon Japanese residents in the foreign concessions. But these have almost altogether ceased. Thousands of Chinese workers have gone back to Japanese factories, and are working harmoniously under Japanese foremen. Compelled to live and work so closely together, these Orientals are apparently making the best of it. In such organizations as the Rotary Club, Chinese and Japanese members have been associated even during the conflict.

* * *

Police Must Read, Write

Ability to read and write hereafter will be required of any member of the police forces in the Chinese cities of Shanghai. Chinese police in the foreign concessions previously have been required to be literate, but this qualification has not been demanded of police in the Chinese cities. The Chinese Municipality explains that inability to read and write handicapped Chinese policemen during the Sino-Japanese conflict, and it became apparent that policemen should be literate. Policemen who cannot read or write will be dismissed. The reading and writing of Chinese takes much longer to learn than that of phonetic languages, and illiterate policemen cannot acquire the knowledge in a few weeks or months. Peiping policemen, considered the most competent in China, have all been literate for a generation.